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FROM THE MOUTH OF RED RIVER.

Gunboat and Army Movements on the Mississippi.

Gen. Banks' Investment of Port Hudson.

IMPORTANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

Reported Movements of the Rebels Under Kirby Smith.

Nothing to be Feared from Him.

The Mouths of the Red and Black Rivers Blockaded.

Large Arrivals of Contrabands from the Red River Country.

NARRATIVES OF PLANTATION EXPERIENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mouth of Red River, Friday, May 29, 1863.

Since the withdrawal of the army of Gen. Banks from Alexandria and the retirement of the gunboats, important events have occurred. The entire land forces, after pursuing the retreating rebel army far on the road to Shreveport, gave up the chase and returned, as further pursuit would have separated different portions of the army so as to have interfered with the execution of important plans in another quarter. What those plans were, is already explained in the massing of the troops at Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, (now open to us to Berwick Bay,) and their march to and attack upon Port Hudson. On account of a lack of transports for the Red River, the troops were rapidly countermarched to Semmesport over the same route which they had taken while pursuing the rebels. The sick and disabled only, amounting to about two hundred, were sent down from Alexandria, by the steamer *Union* and other vessels, to Brashear City. Gen. Weitzel's division, which followed the rebels some seventy-five miles toward Shreveport, were, of course, the last troops to arrive. Notwithstanding their long and exhausting march, they came in in good time and in excellent condition.

These marches of Gen. Banks' forces exceed, I believe, any in the history of the war, not only for their rapidity and length, but also from the fact that the army was wholly subsisted upon the enemy going and returning. Seizures of material, such as cotton and sugar, were made sufficient to more than pay the whole expense of the expedition. Had there been transports at hand, immense quantities of the same might have been sent down the Red River from Alexandria. During the last week the troops have been rapidly moved from Semmesport to Bayou Sara on steamers—Weitzel's division and Wright's brigade only performing the journey by land. There are, now, some eight or ten first-class transports in use, several of which have lately arrived, and more are coming. There are, beside, several small steamers, which are found indispensable for carrying dispatches.

The most encouraging accounts have been received both from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Fighting began at the latter place on Monday, since which we have heard occasional heavy firing in that quarter. The place has been invested, and *must fall*, if it is not already in our possession.

Part of the gunboats have been employed for nearly two weeks in blockading the Red and Black Rivers—the latter including the Ouachita and Trinity, where a large number of transports, and several cotton-clad gunboats are known to have taken refuge. Among these boats are the following:

The *Webb*, *Mary T.*, *Grand Duke*, *Falls City*, *Quitman*, *Pauline*, *Frolic*, *Ninne Simmes*, *J. W. Relf*, *Countess*, *Doubloon*, *Coreley*, *Texas*, *Drover*, *New Era*, *Louisville*, *Trent*, *Osceola* and *Homer*. These would make a formidable fleet, *provided* they were properly fitted up and manned. Few of them, however, are capable of standing before the powerful batteries of our iron-clads, which now guard the mouth of the rivers.

ALEXANDRIA REOCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

Refugees, both white and black, who continue to arrive from Alexandria and adjacent places on the Red River, represent that the rebels reëntered that place in small force on the day following the withdrawal of Gen. Banks. A small force of cavalry, who, with escaped citizens of the town, lay concealed within a few miles, buried in pine thickets, as soon as spies reported our retrograde movement, dashed into the place with a flourish and "*recaptured the town*." It is reported that they dispatched a force, also, to cut off Gen. Banks, but they did not succeed in overtaking him—their recent protracted experience in traveling *the other way*, no doubt unfitted them for the undertaking.

Several parties of colored people have come down in canoes and flats—having escaped on Monday and Tuesday last. They represent that the blacks are subjected to the greatest brutality by the enraged rebels, who no find no other objects on whom to vent their chivalric spite. They run them down with horses; shoot them on the road, or tie and drag them with ropes at the tail of their horses toward the jail, which is now crowded so full that they cannot get any more inside the walls.

All, white or black, who have shown any favor or countenance to the invading Yankees, have been arrested for punishment. Several are known to have been shot. The flagstaff on which the Stars and Stripes were hoisted upon the arrival of the fleet before the town has been cut down, flag and all, and consigned to the flames.

Up to last accounts, no boats, armed or otherwise, have made their appearance below the falls at Alexandria. The rapidly falling river only prevents the gunboats from going up again to hunt them out.

I have referred to the arrival of numbers of "contrabands." They come down generally in little "dug-outs," containing from two to half a dozen, taking with them, in some instances, wife and children. In most cases, however, only one child is brought, owing to the danger and exposure of the trip. Rebels lurk in the woods to shoot them as they pass, or they are liable to be upset and drowned, or be devoured by alligators. They drift down by night, taking care to pass all suspicious places under cover of darkness. As soon as it is light they push into the thick willows and lie by until the light and heat of day are over, and then renew their journey. Some have provisions of bacon and corn meal, while others arrive in a famished state, having fasted for days together.

Capt. Henry Walke, commander of the *Lafayette*, and commanding the fleet here, receives these poor pilgrims on board as they come down, feeds and gives them shelter for a day or night, and then sends them on their way rejoicing toward the army of Gen. Banks. It is a great mercy to these refugees, white and black, to have so true and noble a man in command here, for he has acted toward them the part of the Christian and the gentleman, while also conscientiously discharging his duty to the Government, and carrying out faithfully its instructions.

HORRORS OF THE PRISON-HOUSE.

Among those who arrived and were taken on board the *Lafayette*, yesterday, were two men and their wives from the island-plantation of Widow Gillespie ("Glasby," as they pronounce it,) in Catahaolo Parish, on Black River.

Mrs. G. has two grown sons, William and James, besides younger children. William has been a captain in the rebel army, but has lately returned, to "go to Texas" with his property. They have some twenty working hands only on the place, besides children and young persons. These slaves have drunk deeply of the bitter cup of human bondage. One of the women is so nearly white that her *caste* would hardly be detected except by close inspection. She has light eyes and straight hair. The other, though some shades darker, has regular features, which the iron rule of Slavery has not yet robbed of their comeliness. Both are intelligent, and relate their wrongs with a simplicity of pathos which touches all hearts.

They answered many questions put to them concerning rebel movements in the Black River, and gave some valuable information. Their life experience, though a repetition of tales a hundred times told, I have thought worth repeating here, coming, as it does, fresh from the prison-house out of which they have so recently escaped, and throws some light upon the state of mind prevailing in the region referred to.

The treatment of the slaves, they say, has been growing worse and worse for the last six or seven years, until the last year, since which the slaveholders have somewhat relaxed their severity toward them. They have, meantime, told them the most horrible things concerning the Yankees, and what they would do with the negroes if they fell into their hands. "They would be sold to Cuba; be worked to death, or turned out to starve."

The punishments in common use on the "Glasby" plantation were, first, hard work, or extra stents in the cotton field and confinement in the stocks; next, short food and deprivation of clothing. The chief and almost the only article of food is corn meal, of which each grown person gets one peck, with the bran, for one week. A pailful is given out for a meal for eighteen working hands, which has to be cooked at night, or after working hours. The bran is parched and a kind of coffee made of it.

Flogging with a leather strap on the naked body is common; also, paddling the body with a hand-saw until the skin is a mass of blisters, and then breaking the blisters with the teeth of the saw. They have "very often" seen slaves stretched out upon the ground with hands and feet held down by fellow slaves, or lashed to stakes driven into the ground for "*burning*." Handfuls of dry corn-husks are then lighted, and the burning embers are whipped off with a stick so as to fall in showers of live sparks upon the naked back. This is continued until the victim is covered with blisters. If in his writhings of torture the slave gets his hands free to brush off the fire, the burning brand is applied to them.

Another method of punishment which is inflicted for the higher order of crimes, such as running away or other refractory conduct, is to dig a hole in the ground large enough for the slave to squat or lie down in. The victim is then stripped naked and placed in the hole, and a covering or grating of green sticks is laid over the opening. Upon this a quick fire is built, and the live embers sifted through upon the naked flesh of the slave, until his body is blistered and swollen almost to bursting. With just enough of life to enable him to crawl, the slave is then allowed to recover from his wounds if he can, or to end his sufferings by death.

James and William have been known to inflict punishment in this way, as well as by flogging. Mrs. Gillespie, with her own hands, frequently punished the hands, particularly the female servants, young and old, about the house. "Charley Sloo" and "Overton," two hands, were both murdered by these cruel tortures. "Sloo" was whipped to death, dying under the infliction, or soon after punishment. "Overton" was laid naked upon his face and burned as above described, so that the cords of his legs and the muscles of the back refused longer to perform their office. He was, nevertheless, forced into the field to labor, but being crippled, was unable to move quick enough to suit "Jeems;" so one day, in a fit of passion, he struck him on the head with a heavy stick and killed him.

"Tom" had the consumption, but was forced to work in the cotton-field. One night he was missing from his cabin. Two days afterward his body was found in the field where he had fallen and died on his way home.

"The poor old slave had gone to rest."

There was no assembling of the slaves allowed for any purpose. There were no religious or other meetings, and they have not heard a public prayer or listened to a sermon for seven years. A praying family came from Mississippi, but their praying was stopped. "Old Aunt Rachael" was one day praying to herself, on the way to the field, when she "got happy," and begen to shout. The overseer told her to "stop that noise, or he would hit her a thousand."

Edmund, belonging on the Widow Gillespie's plantation, has been a witness of, or knowing to several cases of punishment by the burning process. Two of these were of girls belonging to the Widow G., in New-Orleans, and the others occurring on her "island plantation," before referred to. America, wife of Essex, one of the women in the party, related to me the particulars of one case, as follows: There was a middle-aged woman in the family, named Margaret, who had a nursing child. Mrs. Gillespie ordered Margaret to wean the child. The babe was weakly, and Margaret did not wish to do so. Mrs. G. told her that she would examine her breast the next Monday, and, if she found any milk in it, she would punish her severely. Monday came round, and on that day Margaret's stent was to spin eighteen "broaches"—spools—but she did not finish it. At night the promised examination took place, and the breast of Margaret gave but too convincing proof that, in obedience to the yearnings of a mother's heart, she had spurned the threat of the inhuman mistress. Mrs. G. then ordered the handsaw, the leather strap, and a wash-bowl of water. The woman was laid upon her face, her clothes stripped up to around her neck, and "Becky" and "Jane" were called to hold her hands and feet. Mrs. Gillespie then paddled her with the hand-saw, sitting composedly in a chair over her victim. After striking some one hundred blows she changed to the use of the leather strap, which she would dip into the wash-bowl in order to give it greater power of torture. Under this infliction the screams of the woman died away to a faint moan, but the "sound of the whip" continued until nearly 11 o'clock. "Jane" was then ordered to bring the hot tongs, the woman was turned over upon her back, and Mrs. Gillespie attempted to grasp the woman's nipples with the heated implement. The writhings of the mother however failed her purpose, but between the breasts the skin and flesh were horridly burned.

During this terrible infliction, "Jeems" came out of his room and remonstrated with his mother for "using the niggers so." He "did not wish them punished in that way." Her answer was—"They won't mind me, and I will do with them as I please." Margaret was a long time in recovering from her wounds. Rose Ann, who was child's nurse, was sent upon one occasion to find and bring home a little boy named Tommy, whom his father had taken down town with him after breakfast. The child had been left at Mrs. Turner's, a "grass-widow," living in Camp-street, below Julia. It was found after a second hunt and brought home. Mrs. G. accused Rose of not trying to find the boy at first. She ordered her hands to be crossed and tied over her head; she was placed upon her back on the floor, her hands secured to the banisters and her feet to the extension table. In this position her person was exposed, the poker heated in the stove, and to make the punishment the more humiliating as well as most acute, the hot instrument was applied to *the most tender part of her body*. She then gave her fifty lashes and let her loose. This horrible idiosyncracy seemed to be a favorite method of torture with the widow. America, who saw and related these facts to the writer, in the presence of several of her fellow-slaves, suffered a similar punishment on the plantation only a few months since. She is a seamstress, and had by mistake sewed in two sleeves of Mrs. G's daughter's dress the wrong way. For this offence she was laid upon a board upon a ladder, her hands and feet secured, and a leather strap and buckle tightly fastened around her stomach and going under the ladder. Having previously placed the tongs in the fire, she ordered them brought and began pinching and burning her about the thighs, abdomen and other parts until they were baked and stiff. This species of refined torture seemed to be a favorite one with her. On another occasion "America" says she was whipped with a new "yellow cowhide" until her flesh ceased to feel the blows. Mrs. G. then brought a bottle of "No. 6," and with a small sponge wet the lacerated parts with the fiery liquid, causing the most intense torture she ever experienced. Edmund, Essex and the rest assert that it was a very common thing to see a slave carried by force to the bedroom or the shed-room of Madame for punishment. She would order him to undress, and with her own hands apply the lash until she became exhausted.

Mrs. G. was religiously scrupulous about fulfilling her promises—*to whip*. She would often say that "if she *said* she would whip a nigger, and she was lying in her dying bed, and *had not done it*, she would have him brought to her bedside and whipped, for fear she would die and tell a lie." Pious!

William Calhoun, also living in Catahoula Parish, on one occasion "burned" a slave man, and afterward whipped him, and with a feather applied spirits of turpentine to his back. He then carried him to his bed, where he died in twenty-four hours after. Milton Wilson, same parish, had a young woman stripped and flogged with several hundred lashes, and then applied spirits turpentine to her wounds, because she said she "couldn't pick four hundred"—*i. e.*, four hundred pounds of cotton in one day. She died from the effects in a short time.

If any one, upon reading this record of horrors, says he does not believe it, I have only to reply—*I do*. The simple earnestness of these men and women, fresh from the prison-house of bondage which their tyrants have unintentionally thrown wide open by their wicked rebellion; the particularity of times, persons and places; *their readiness to exhibit the scars upon their own persons*—all attest the sincerity and truth of their statements.

It is not presumed or asserted that these *extreme* punishments are inflicted every day, even on Louisiana plantations, or every week or month. They are horrible episodes in the negro's experience, which have made but too vivid an impression upon the slave's being, and which he cannot forget. What could more fully exhibit the natural fruits of a bad system, or illustrate its pernicious influence upon even the gentle nature of woman. Let it be accursed, and let it die with the slaveholders' rebellion. DE SOTO.

Mouth of Red River, Sunday, May 31.

A portion of the Mississippi squadron, and some of the most effective vessels, still guard the mouths of the Red and Black rivers. The latest intelligence we have from Port Hudson is up to Saturday noon—yesterday. Gen. Banks has his main force in the rear of the enemy's position, and sappers and miners are at work mining the rebel earthworks. The respective armies occupy opposite sides of the intrenchments, and sharpshooters busy themselves in keeping the too curious from looking over the ramparts. Considerable reinforcements from below have reached Gen. Banks, who is now strong enough to keep the enemy hemmed in, or compel him to "come out on the grass." There has been sharp fighting and skirmishing, and some losses on both sides, but, so far as I can learn, they have not been heavy. Being reduced in their provisions, the rebels must soon cave in or fight a successful battle. It looks as though Gen. Banks was preparing to breach and storm the enemy's works. Affairs look encouraging for a speedy end to the contest both there and at Vicksburgh. There is a rumor that Kirby Smith is at Semmsport with a large force; then he is said to be at Franklin, and then—somewhere else. With our gunboats there is no chance for the rebels to obtain a permanent foothold on the Atchafalaya at Butte la Rose or elsewhere.

The *Gen. Price* leaves here to-day for the upper fleet and Cairo, and I send my letters by opportunity, which is the first that has occurred for two weeks. The weather is very warm during midday, but the evenings, nights and mornings are cool and agreeable. The health of the crews on board the gunboats here is good. We are within three days of New-Orleans, *via* the Atchafalaya and Brashear City, and ought to get letters and parcels by mail and Adams' Express that way from one to two weeks sooner than *via* Cairo. Partial payments have just been made to the fleet here, and more is promised soon. Cannot the omnipresent Hoey, whose Christian name is John, establish some connection between this portion of the Army and Navy of the Mississippi, so that we can hear and receive from our friends? By so doing, he would add fresh lustre to his laurels, which are already green. DE SOTO.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

A Rebel Report of a Reverse to Gen. Banks.

Memphis, Friday, June 12.

The *Mississippian* of the 4th and 5th inst., gives the details of the alleged fight at Port Hudson. It says:

"Gen. Kirby Smith drove the forces of Gen. Banks in confusion, the latter leaving his dead and wounded on the field."

According to the *Mississippian*, Gen. Smith was still pursuing Gen. Banks on the 5th instant.

[The utter falsity of this statement is demonstrated by the fact that, on Thursday, the Government was in receipt of dispatches from Gen. Banks to June 4, which represented the siege to be progressing favorably. In yesterday's Times, also, we publish letters from Port Hudson direct, as late as June 3, when Kirby Smith had not been heard from.]

THE DIFFICULTIES IN INDIANA.

Arrest of the Murderers of Provost-Marshal Stevens—Hanging of a Man for Using Traitorous Language.

Cincinnati, Saturday, June 13.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Indianapolis, dated 12th inst., which says:

"The murderers of Provost-Marshal Stevens were arrested and brought here to-day.

A man was hung till almost lifeless by a crowd of excited citizens to-day in the vicinity of the murder, for using traitorous language."

A company of cavalry has been sent to Jefferson County, Indiana, to aid the enrollment.

THE GREAT CAVALRY BATTLE.

Further Interesting Details from a Special Correspondent.

The Part Taken by the Column Under Gen. Gregg.

The Battle near Brandy Station.

Dashing Charges and Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

Narrow Escape of the Rebel Gen' Stuart.

INCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

Rappahannock River, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

In justice to the gallant men who have fallen, to those who are still suffering from injuries received, as well as to the brave men who passed through the terrible ordeal of yesterday unscathed and to-day stand ready at a moment's notice to meet the enemies of their country in deadly strife again, I shall endeavor to give a more detailed account than you have yet received of the movements and conduct of Gen. Gregg's command, with such scenes and incidents occurring in the whole of Gen. Pleasanton's command as came under my own observation, and as I have obtained from sources which I deem reliable.

Gen. Gregg moved from Warrenton Junction on Monday, the 8th, encamping that night near Kelly's Ford, a fording place on the Rappahannock River, six miles below the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge. His command consisted of the Second and Third divisions of cavalry, a section of artillery attached to each, and a force of 1,500 foot soldiers, the latter under the command of Gen. Russell. The movement across the river was commenced on Tuesday morning, at about 6 o'clock, the Second division, commanded by Col. Duffie, taking the advance, closely followed by Gen. Gregg's own division, the Third, and the infantry. By 9 o'clock the whole force was safely on the right bank of the river, no opposition to the crossing having been met except such as could be given by a rebel picket of twenty badly-scared men, who ran away at the very sight of a blue coat. Here the command was divided into three columns. Col. Duffie, with the Second division and a section of Tidball's old battery, commanded by Lieut. ———, occupied the extreme left, and at once moved forward to Stevensburgh, where a regiment of the enemy was discovered, supporting a section of artillery stationed to oppose the advance of our troops. A brief but sanguinary struggle took place, resulting in the capturing of 150 prisoners, and dispersing the balance of the force in front. Gen. Gregg, though sending frequently for this command, did not see it again until the movement to join Gen. Buford, who, as stated in a previous letter, had crossed the river at Beverly Ford, and was engaged with a superior force of the enemy. The Third division occupied the centre, and took a road leading to Brandy Station, and the infantry occupying the right, moved along near the river—the object being to unite the two wings of Gen. Pleasanton's command, on either side of the railroad. This was not effected, however, owing to the stubborn resistance of the enemy, they being present in large force, until after the fight at Brandy Station, some account of which will be given in the proper place. The Third division, occupyed the centre, and as it participated in some of the severest cavalry fighting of the war, I shall endeavor to give its movements somewhat in detail. The First brigade of this division, commanded by Col. Kilpatrick, was composed of his own regiment, the Second New-York cavalry, (Harris' Light) First Maine cavalry, Col. Douty, and Tenth New-York cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Irvine. The Second brigade was commanded by Col. Wyndham, and consisted of his own regiment, the First New-Jersey cavalry; First Maryland cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Deems, and First Pennsylvania cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Taylor. Each brigade was formed in three columns by squadrons, the First brigade on the right and the Second on the left. The ground between Kelly's Ford and Brandy Station is rolling, interspersed with clumps of trees, and not the most desirable for cavalry operations, nevertheless the men of the different regiments succeeded in keeping in excellent order. The division moved toward Brandy Station. The first indications of the enemy in force was the discovery of a signal station on a hill to the right by Capt. J. W. Kester, Aid to Gen. Gregg. Just previous to this, and one mile from the station, a picket of two men was captured. Gen. Gregg, upon being satisfied by the working of the signal flag that a force of the enemy was near by, ordered Col. Wyndham to advance with his brigade, find the enemy, and attack him. Col. Wyndham moved promptly forward, and when arrived nearly opposite, and to the south of the signal station a 2-gun battery was opened upon the command at short range. The two guns attached to the brigade were soon in position and at work, and two or three squadrons were sent forward to secure the railroad—a train loaded with infantry was coming up from Culpepper. Our men turned a switch and the train was run off the track; another train soon followed, but the enemy then had possession of the railroad, having forced the troops occupying the ground to retire. Capt. Martin's two guns, with the First brigade, were ordered forward, and took a position southeast of Telegraph Hill. The rebels were soon forced to withdraw their battery, and they moved it across the railroad track to the vicinity of a house, in which it was subsequently ascertained were the rebel Gens. Stuart, Hampton and Jones, the latter having just arrived from Winchester (the rebel prisoners say) to make arrangements to join the proposed expedition into Pennsylvania and Maryland. Upon this point it appears two rebel columns were approaching. The advance, Col. Wyndham had attacked and driven back. Following up the advantage thus gained, the First Maryland was ordered to charge, which they did in the most gallant manner, surrounding the house in which the notorious rebel chieftains were plotting. The enemy fought desperately at this point, and several hand to hand conflicts took place. Our men were gaining the advantage, when a large rebel force advanced, and they were forced to retire. As soon as the First Maryland had got a little scattered in the *mélée*, the First New-Jersey, Lieut.-Col. Broderick at their head, charged, and was followed in turn by the First Pennsylvania, led by Lieut.-Col. Taylor. At first, as each regiment came charging into the fight, the enemy were forced back, and though their force was much larger than ours they continued to fall back until largely reinforced. On a rise just at the rear of the house before referred to, Col. Wyndham's brigade captured two guns. When forced back to near Brandy Station the guns were dragged along and placed with a section of our own artillery. The enemy dashed upon this battery, commanded by Capt. Martin, with great fury, and killed and wounded nine of the men at the guns with their sabres. By the order of Gen. Gregg, Capt. Kester placed a two-gun battery so as to rake the position, and the rebels were forced to retire into the woods, when our men again got possession of the guns. The enemy was again reinforced, and another desperate conflict was had over the guns. One had burst, and another was rendered useless by a ball being rammed home in the excitement without a cartridge. Nearly all of the horses had been killed by the rebel sharpshooters, and it was impossible to drag the remaining two guns away by hand. The enemy, again reinforced, made a final charge upon the guns and succeeded in holding the position. In this *mêlée*—one of the most exciting and desperate that has occurred during the whole war—the sword for the most part was the only weapon used. Col. Wyndham, more conspicuous than the rest of the officers who mingled in the fight, by his dress and general appearance, was evidently recognized and made a target of, both by swordsmen and carbineers. He escaped with a ball in the calf of his right leg.

Gen. Gregg and staff advanced and ordered Col. Kilpatrick to support Col. Wyndham on the right. As the first regiment, Tenth New-York, Lieut.-Col. Irvine, emerged from the woods, they charged upon the rebels formed near the railroad, and were closely followed by the Harris Light cavalry, (Second New-York) Lieut.-Col. Davies. They met with such firm resistance that they became somewhat scattered, and were ordered back—only a portion of them having crossed the railroad. At this juncture, the First Maine cavalry, commanded by Col. C. S. Douty, came upon the field. It was a critical moment. A line of skirmishers had been advanced to the railroad, a section of artillery thrown forward on the right; a superior force of the rebels had driven our forces from the hill on the left so gallantly taken by the Second brigade the Tenth being on the left of the First brigade—the whole command rising in echelon, was ordered to charge and drive the enemy from the hill and hold it, when the whole line was threatened by a superior force. It was here Col. Irvine was seen to fall. Col. Davies, of the Harris Light cavalry, was ordered to attack the enemy in flank—their movements were checked by two columns of the enemy just beyond the railroad—and both regiments were thrown into some confusion, and they were called back to rally. It was just at this point that Col. Douty emerged from the woods, when he was made aware of the attitude of affairs, and was called upon to charge the enemy in flank—the two previous attempts having proved failures. The force in front outnumbered ours two to one—but onward the sons of Maine swept, with drawn sabres and plumes waving in the air—a grander sight was seldom ever witnessed; across the railroad they dashed and drove everything before them, and in a very few minutes the hill at the rear of Stuart's headquarters was carried; two cannon, a flag and a large number of prisoners were captured. As the First Maine arrived at Stuart's quarters, the First battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Smith, passed to the left of the house, and Major Boothby, with the second battalion, swept round to the right over the hill; and on they rode for about three-quarters of a mile beyond where the regiment was again formed. Here was another critical position; there was no one coming to their support, and they were not only to lose what they had by their daring valor gained, but there was a fair prospect of being cut off; the enemy were closing in upon them near the railroad, and to escape they had to pass between two sections of artillery and a cross-fire of carbines. The position was taken in at a glance—a dash was made toward one of the batteries, as if to take it, when on a sudden a detour was made, and the whole command passed around the rebels and rejoined the brigade. The section of artillery captured by this regiment could not be taken away, but the horses were all killed.

The several divisions then fell back toward Kelly's Ford, united and moved up the right of the Rappahannock, across the railroad, until the left of Gen. Buford's command was reached sometime during the afternoon. The fact that the rebels did not take a step toward following the command, though vastly superior in numbers, indicates very clearly that they had had quite enough of the Yankees for one day.

During the afternoon, the main object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, our forces gradually recrossed the river at Beverly Ford—two miles above the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge—the rear covered by the Eighth Illinois cavalry and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania infantry. The enemy kept up a desultory fire, but little damage was done. The troops retired at their leisure and in good order—every man, though fatigued, feeling fully satisfied with the result of the contest.

Just at dark, a rebel regiment made its appearance near the Rappahannock Railroad Station. One regiment crossed the river to see what they wanted, but the enemy ran away so fast they did not ascertain the special object of the untimely visit.

This being really the first cavalry fight in force which has been indulged in during the present war, it becomes a matter of interest to all to know how our troopers thus massed conducted themselves. As one who traveled quite extensively over the extended field while the troops were the most hotly engaged—from 5 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M.—I can say with pleasure that I neither saw myself or heard of anything but what was creditable alike to their manhood and the cause in which they were engaged. In two instances, squadrons were broken while charging and suddenly and unexpectedly coming upon superior forces. In one of these cases, two-thirds of the men engaged were recruits, and had never been in a fight before. In the other instance, they were momentarily thrown into a panic by the death of their leader. Both of these commands quickly rallied, and subsequently, by their gallant conduct, wiped away whatever stigma any one might consider as having been attached to them for previous conduct. One or two regiments also got somewhat scattered after a charge, but they were speedily in line again, and a few moments afterward fully retrieved their previously well-earned reputation. These exceptions are always to be met with on every battle-field, and are liable to occur with the most experienced troops.

Of individual acts of gallantry I could write columns, if time permitted. One of the most remarkable, perhaps, was a dash made by Major Martin, of the Ninth New-York cavalry, in Gen. Buford's command. In front of their line were two belts of timber, extending from the main forest, the whole of which was occupied by the enemy in force, the line of skirmishers extending from one point of woods to the other. Major Martin was ordered to sweep in this line of skirmishers. He did so by making one of the most brilliant and daring dashes on record. First sending a detachment, commanded by Capt. Hanley, to clear one point of the woods of the enemy's carbineers, Major Martin, with three companies, dashed across the open space, in rear of the skirmishers, and forced in as prisoners nearly the whole line of rebel skirmishers, extending across the open space between the two belts of timber. The spot was covered by artillery and the carbines of an immense rebel force. Major Martin had two men killed and several wounded. He escaped with a severe flesh wound in the right shoulder. Capts. Ayres and Dickson, and Lieuts. Burroughs, Bailey and Herrick, who participated in this attack, were not injured.

Major Gasten, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, attached to Gen. Gregg's Staff, was captured, and his captors, while taking him to the rear, commenced to draw lots for his clothing and equipments. His horse being a fast walker, he got a little ahead of his captors, when he turned about, bid them good day, and escaped.

Men often resort to curious expedients to escape being captured. A sergeant of the Harris cavalry got within the enemy's lines. To escape being captured he climbed a tree, and remained there until the enemy had fallen back. A little bugler attached to the First Maine was captured, but during the night escaped and regained his regiment, then across the river.

A member of Company M, First Maine, captured a mounted rebel, fully armed. In making the capture, he pointed an empty pistol at the head of Mr. Reb, who surrendered at discretion. On the way to the rear, the same man took another rebel prisoner in the same way.

Lieut. Taylor, Co. M, First Maine, captured a man on foot. The rebs pursued, and he made the man run before his horse. When the man gave out he made him take hold of his horse's tail and run along. He saved himself and prisoner.

In no single instance during the day did a rebel stand in single combat. The moment one of our men approached one of the enemy standing alone, invariably the enemy fled. This is no vain boasting, but a fact which was illustrated in my presence a number of times, and can be vouched for by hundreds of persons engaged in the conflict.

A negro held a position in the rebel line of skirmishers on the extreme left, directly in front of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry. He was making some excellent shots when the Pennsylvania boys concluded to put a stop to him. One man fired while another stood ready to shoot the negro as he raised to fire again. The plan succeeded, and the negro was killed.

In a previous letter the noble conduct of Lieut. Parsons in avenging the death of Col. Davis, of the Eighth New-York, was recorded. A similar case occurred in the death of Capt. Foot, of the Eighth New-York. A skirmisher had fired three shots at the Captain—the third striking his horse. He dismounted to see how much the animal was injured, and had just placed one foot in the stirrup to remount when the same man fired again. The ball this time struck the Captain in the back—he raised one hand and fell to the ground dead. A private in Capt. Foot's company, named Cruthers, watched his opportunity and killed the man who had shot his Captain.

Among the captures was a rebel flag, belonging to a North Carolina regiment. Corp. Drew, Co. A, First Maine, captured a rebel battle flag in the fight near the house occupied by Stuart.

A negro servant in the Sixth New-York cavalry got hold of a gun, and fought valiantly in a line of skirmishers. The loss sustained by Gen. Gregg's command, so far as at present ascertained, will not exceed 225. In addition to the casualties already forwarded, I send you the following:

Capt. Davis, 6th New-York cavalry—killed.
Lieut. Halliday, 6th New-York cavalry—missing.
Maj. Maurice, 6th New-York cavalry—prisoner.
J. W. Ross, 3d Virginia (rebel)—wounded in thigh.
David Lowes, 124th New-York Volunteers—ankle.
Thos. Lee, 6th U. S. cavalry—right arm.
Soloman Grath, 56th Pennsylvania—left leg.
O. D. Hess, 8th Illinois cavalry—arm.
O. Richard, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry—back.
C. Oleus, 5th U. S. cavalry—back.
Lieut. Wade, 6th U. S. cavalry—head, slight.
Lieut. Flynn, 2d U. S. cavalry—slight.
Lieut. Phillips, 6th New-York—right leg amputated.

Maj. Robins, one of Gen. Pleasanton's staff, had two horses shot under him.

Capt. Sawyer, of the First New-Jersey cavalry, is missing; as also Maj. Forbes, commissary of Col. Kilpatrick's brigade. E. A. PAUL.

LATEST FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Washington, Saturday, June 13.

The latest information from the Rappahannock is to noon to-day.

The execution of private Woods, of the Nineteenth Indiana regiment, for desertion, fixed for today, *was postponed, owing to the regiment being in motion.*

A letter sent by Gen. Stuart, in response to one from Gen. Pleasanton asking for a flag of truce in order to bury our dead and provide for our wounded, says in effect, that the dead have been buried and the wounded well cared for, and that the prisoners have been sent to Richmond, but that no registry of their names was kept in camp. He therefore declined the flag of truce for such purposes.

Yesterday morning one of our balloons was fired at by the rebels near Banks' Ford. No harm was done, but a sudden descent was the consequence.

The mail privileges to the Army of the Potomac have been greatly abused by unprincipled speculators. Two days ago Gen. Patrick seized five or six large bags of obscene books, gift packages, and other articles of similar character. It was claimed by the senders of the packages that the Post-office Department was obliged to forward them by mail. There was a roll of sole leather, weighing probably forty pounds, for a private in one of the batteries, for his own use, with a cent stamp only upon it. Such practices will be prevented and punished in future.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE CAVALRY FIGHT.

A Defeat Acknowledged—Fitzhugh Lee Severely Wounded—Prominent Officers Killed.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Culpepper, June 9, published in a Ricmond paper of the 11th, states that Gen. Stuart drove the Federals back on that day after a hard fight, lasting all day.

The same paper reports that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was severely wounded, and that Col. Williams, of the North Carolina cavalry, Col. Hampton, a brother of Wade Hampton, and Capt. Farley, of Stuart's staff, were killed on the 9th inst. It also admits a loss of prisoners, and says:

"The Federal loss at the Brandy Station is variously stated.

The information at the Provost-Marshal's office at Culpepper Court-house, yesterday morning, was that two hundred of our men were prisoners, killed and wounded; but the number is supposed to reach several hundred. Some put the figures higher and some lower.

The Federals gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters near Brandy, and also near Brandy Station; and, we understand, destroyed some stores there."

A SKIRMISH AT MIDDLETOWN, Va.

The Rebels Defeated.

Washington, Saturday, June 13.

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, with one section of artillery, had a skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry yesterday afternoon near Middletown, Va.

The Thirteenth skirmished with the rebels a short time and drew them into an ambuscade formed by the Eighty-seventh and the artillery.

Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, were taken prisoners.

There were no casualties on our side.

[Middletown is between Front Royal and Winchester, about twelve miles south of the latter place.]

The Adams' Express Robbery.

Baltimore, Saturday, June 13.

The trial of the brothers Davis before the Baltimore County Court as accessories in the recent robbery of the Adams' Express Company's safe, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The principals in the robbery, from the overwhelming array of testimony against them upon their arraignment, plead guilty. All are held to await the sentence of the Court.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Departure from Alexandria—Gen. Banks' Labors—"Caught Napping"—Another Capture—Inner Glimpse at Secessia—Extraordinary Delusions—Another Important Success—Loyalty in New-Orleans—Irregularity of the Mails.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Monday, May 18, 1863.

We left Alexandria on Thursday, the 14th, at 11 A. M., by the *Empire Parish*, and, after stopping at Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, a few hours, and establishing temporary headquarters there, hurried on to Brashear City, and thence to New-Orleans, where we arrived in the afternoon of Saturday, the 16th.

The enormous labor, rapidity of movement and constant vigilance necessary in the Commander of so great a Department as this, require to be seen to be fully appreciated. Gen. Banks needs to be almost ubiquitous to attend to all the matters now devolving upon him, military, civil and social; and it is perfectly wonderful to see the ease and coolness with which he goes through it all, never for a moment thrown off his balance, but having a kind and genial word for every one that comes in contact with him—from the Brigadier-General, discussing the most important movements, to the poorest contraband tremblingly approaching him for shelter under the old flag.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

In my last, I omitted to mention that on the day of my arrival in Alexandria I saw a First and Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Louisiana, and four privates of the Second Louisiana, (rebels,) being conveyed as prisoners on board the *Sykes*, bound to Brashear City. These worthies were taken by that brave and indefatigable young officer, Lieut. Perkins, of the First Louisiana cavalry, while they were fast asleep, on outpost duty, on the verandah of a planter's house. To those who knew the circumstances, the poor fellows looked crestfallen and decidedly "cheap."

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

Another and far more important capture, which I neglected to mention, was a rebel mail-bag, found hid in a barn at Alexandria, the day before my arrival. The contents of this mail-bag afforded food for much interesting reading on our passage down. To the vulgar and unfeeling, such a glimpse into the innermost recesses of hearts, may afford nothing but scope for jesting; but to the sensitive man of thought, such revelations—even from rebel souls—create a feeling of deep pathos, mingled with the ludicrous, that far surpasses anything in the imagination of the greatest novelist.

Many of these letters were of the highest importance, from men of power and position, giving invaluable information that our Commanding General will know how to turn to account; while all were, more or less, of some use, as conveying, in the most unmistakeable manner, the wretched condition to which the rebels are reduced, and how heartily sick they are of the iron rule under which they are groaning. I could have filled your columns with extracts, but the following short ones will suffice as specimens.

In a letter to a wife, dated Port Hudson, April 4, one writer ventilates his opinions about us in general and Texas in particular:

"There is no chance for a fight just now. Banks has carried away 15,000 of his men from Baton Rouge, to some unknown place,—probably Texas. There is a prospect of peace this year. The Yankees have acknowledged that they can never conquer us by fighting, and that they aim to starve us into a treaty by next year. I cannot tell how they will make it. *If they break into Texas this summer, they will worst us.*"

A gentleman writing to a brother, from Little Rock, Ark., March 26th, finds an excellent new name for the rebel General Kirby Smith, and gives us a rather doleful insight into his own feelings:

"The armey is still hear but I Cant tell what they will do Curby Smith has been and taken command of our division and it is thought that we will go to Mosuria as for my Self I dont know where we will go or what will becum of us I am giting very tiard of this thing called war I am giting what you would call hippode wright smartly I want to be at home with my children and to be a free man once more before I die."

One friend writing to another from camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., April 6, is rather hard upon the boasts of the rebel papers respecting the battle of Murfreesboro:

"I recon you had a Hundred lyes a Bout the Murfresboro fight it is not worth while to tell you eny think a Bout it only we cum out safe and glad to git out eny how."

A son—doubtless a very *capital* fellow—writing to his mother from Shelbyville, Tenn., under date of April 6, gives a rather glowing picture of that part of Secessia:

"This country is Desolated and Ruined the Fences is Nearly All Burnt Timber Distroyed there will be No Crops made through these Parts this Season All Kind of Eatables is very High Eggs at 3 Dolls. per Doz. Butter 3 and 4 Dolls. per lbs. and very Scarce at that Every Think in proportion."

But there was one letter in particular which I am sorry I was not able to copy, as it was evidently from a thinking and well-educated man, and contained stronger evidences of the little faith which the bone and sinew of the rebel army have in their wretched cause, than anything I had yet seen.

This man, in a letter from Port Hudson, addressed to his brother, speaks of our blockade in the most sensible manner, and argues that, if continued long enough, it is quite impossible for the rebels to withstand such privations. He tells his brother not to imagine that because he hears of a vessel running the blockade every now and then, that that is making one particle of difference to their sufferings. Such spasmodic aid, he says, may benefit a few wealthy people who can purchase what they want at fabulous prices, and enable a few speculators to get enormously rich; but that the great *mass of the people* are suffering untold horrors, and *cannot possibly hold out much longer.*

The few naked truths above-mentioned, coming before eyes for which they were never intended, are more than enough to counteract whole volumes of those impudent falsehoods with which the rebel papers are stultifying the outer world, and attempting to blind the wretched and deluded victims of Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSIONS.

While on this subject I cannot refrain from giving you a fact or two that have come to my knowledge, and in mentioning which I really feel that some apology is due to your readers for drawing so much upon their credulity. What I have to state, however, comes in such a shape that there is no doubting it.

When our army entered Opelousas, there was the most intense curiosity among the negroes, mingled with no little consternation, to see the "Yankees." As our troops marched along, two black men were seen standing and gaping, almost stupefied at the moving column. "Well, I don't see any wid horns on"—said one sable fellow to the other—"dey look like oder folks." On cross-questioning them afterward, these benighted people declared they had been taught to believe that the *Yankees were literally devils, with horns on their heads!*

Lest I might be suspected of romancing, I give—with permission—the name of my informant, who is no other than Rev. B. F. Whittemore, Chaplain of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, and brother of one of your former army correspondents. That gentleman did not get this anecdote second-hand, but actually heard and saw what he related to me.

While expressing my astonishment, a Captain of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York corroborated what I had been told, by relating a similar circumstance. While at Opelousas he wandered into a shed for water, where a number of black women and children were assembled. At his approach the women fled, and the larger of the children, all apparently panic-stricken. One little child, unable to walk thoroughly, was left behind, trying to toddle away. The Captain stooped down to the poor little fellow, patting him on the head, and trying to reassure him, as he stood petrified with terror. Seeing that the child was not harmed, first one little woolly-head peeped out, then another, then they all ventured closer, and finally the women had the temerity to approach this white monster from the North. Will the reader believe it, when seriously told, that these poor wretches assured the Captain, with the utmost joyfulness of manner, that they had been told, and believed, that *the Yankees killed negro children, cut off their hams, roasted and ate them?*

It would be hard indeed to get the world to realize the full extent to which the rebel leaders base their power upon the brutalized state into which they have plunged the Southern mind—both of black men and white. But a day of reckoning is close at hand, when Northern bayonets,—piercing the dark veil of error,—shall let in sunlight and truth upon them. When that hour comes, the authors of this hellish plot will call upon the mountains to cover them, not from us, but from their own miserable dupes and victims.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Even while we had the New-York papers in hand, greedily devouring their contents and making calculations as to results, the news came flying to us of another magnificent exploit on the part of our cavalry, second only to that of Cols. Grierson and Prince, of Illinois, and made us sink the troubles of the Rappahannock in the joys of the Mississippi.

Col. Davis, of the First Texas cavalry—the same gallant young officer who was so conspicuous at Galveston, and afterward narrowly escaped hanging in the hands of the rebels—was sent from his post on the Amite River toward the Jackson Railroad.

Accompanied by some infantry, under Cols. Clark and Cowles, from Pass Manchac, he got to the railroad at Tickfaw Station and went up as far as Camp Moore.

Here they met a body of rebels, fought them and put them to flight, killing ten men and taking twenty horses and sixty muskets, while our loss was only three wounded and one killed.

The enemy being entirely dispersed, Col. Davis commenced the work of destruction, more terrible to them than hecatombs of their slain.

Every bridge on the road, as far up as Camp Moore—including the splendid one that spanned the Tangipaho River—has been burned. Every railroad station is in ashes, as well as the car factory near Independence. The latter contained a large number of unfinished gun-carriages, a battery wagon and eight cars—all destroyed. Their large shoe factory, tannery, saw and grist mills were all burned to the ground; and, beside all this, they captured one rebel Lieutenant and 43 enlisted men.

The inhabitants of the Amite region are said to be rapidly taking the oath of allegiance, and, like the people of the Attakapas district, looking upon the rebellion as hopeless.

There is one man to whom this gallant deed of Col. Davis will come with thrilling effect, and that is Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas. Let that noble-hearted and long-suffering man be patient; his time will come.

LOYALTY

Has become quite fashionable at New-Orleans—at least the outward and visible form of it. Since the recent orders of Gen. Bowen, the Union flag is to be seen gaily floating everywhere. A large one decorates the front of the St. Charles Hotel, another one the St. Louis—and, indeed, wherever the eye turns, the Stars and Stripes are seen waving.

To checkmate the saucy little rebels in crinoline, who won't walk in the upas-like shadow of the old flag, some ingenious hands have suspended whole strings of them (flags, not ladies) across the streets, so that there is no possibility of evading the terrible ordeal by passing from the sidewalk to the middle of the street. If Frank Bellew, or some other comic genius, is at a loss for an idea, I would recommend as a subject, "The Belles of New-Orleans avoiding the Flags." Let a street view be presented—flags suspended on each side—and a long train of females zig-zagging from one pavement to the other.

IRREGULARITY OF MAILS.

There is one thing here which requires ventilating, and that is the irregularity with which mails come and go to and from this place. We are sometimes left here ten or twelve days without a word from the North, and then two or three vessels will come tumbling in together, with precisely the same news. The same thing occurs when we are sending to you.

A day or two ago the *Creole* came in with letters to private parties, but no regular mail to the authorities. This had been put on board a miserable craft called the *Quinby*, which left New-York a day before the *Creole*, but had been heard nothing of two or three days after the *Creole* arrived, and may be at sea yet for all I know to the contrary.

Those who went to the Quartermaster's Office on that occasion, could easily see that something was wrong. Col. Holabird—generally speaking, the most pleasant and affable gentleman—seemed cross enough to quarrel with his own shadow. And no wonder. Parties, who had got private communications by the *Creole*, came pestering him about matters of which he could know nothing until he got his mail—and this was afloat in some old tub in the Gulf, perhaps with important Government dispatches affecting this whole expedition. Surely, at so important a time as this, and between two such commercial emporiums as New-York and New-Orleans, these things should be managed better.

NEMO.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

A Letter from Governor Shepley.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 25, 1863.

Thomas J. Durant, Esq., President, and James Graham, Esq., Secretary of the General Committee of the Union Associations of New Orleans and Jefferson:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst., submitting to me in behalf of the various Union Associations of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, a plan of proceedings for the calling of a convention of the loyal citizens of Louisiana, to the end of framing a new State Constitution and of re-establishing civil government under the Constitution of the United States.

I cannot but feel that the suggestions you make are deserving of the highest consideration, as the conclusions to which the members of these associations have arrived, after long and thorough deliberation, fully conscious, as I am, that in the ranks of these associations are numbered a very large majority of the loyal and patriotic citizens of these two parishes, who are laboring to establish in Louisiana a civil Government, under a State Constitution, "republican in form," and under the Constitution of the United States.

The ordinance of secession was adopted in a Convention of delegates purporting to represent the people of Louisiana.

Had the basis of representation been such as to have given a fair and equal representation to all the voters of the State, it is well known that the secession ordinance could never have been passed, and this State would been spared the horrors and calamities of a civil war.

It is certainly most fitting, if not indispensable, that the act of renewal of allegiance to the Union by the State should be—as the act of disruption of allegiance purported to be—the expression of the will of a convention of delegates fresh from the people.

What the basis of representation to that convention should be, is a question more properly to be decided by the people themselves than by me or any other military authority.

The more directly this movement emanates from the people themselves—the more free it is from all extraneous influences—the more surely will the action of this convention command the acquiescence and secure the ratification of the people of Louisiana. No shadow of suspicion of military dictation should darken the future page of the brilliant record of returning loyalty and renewed devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

Whatever, therefore, I may do in furtherance of your views in relation to the call of a convention, must be rather in aid of the expression of the popular sentiment than as originating, much less dictating, any form of expression or mode of action.

The only immediate action you desire on my part is, that I should order a registration of the loyal voters of the State, and appoint one or more loyal citizens of the United States as Commissioners of Registration in each parish, with directions to register the names of all citizens of such Parish who shall have taken and subscribed an oath of allegiance to the United States, and of repudiation of any allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

This registration I shall immediately order to be made of those voters who voluntarily come forward to register themselves. I invite the coöperation and assistance of your Committee, and of the associations they represent, not only by recommending suitable persons for commissioners in the various parishes, but in every legitimate and honest effort to secure a full registration of all loyal voters.

I defer any action upon the second and third propositions in the concluding clause of the plan submitted to me, until I shall have had an opportunity to receive definite instructions on the subject, and also to afford an opportunity for the expression of the sentiments of the people in the other parishes in this State.

I cannot close this communication without expressing to you individually, and to the associations you represent, my heartfelt gratitude for the generous manner in which you have alluded to my public labors in Louisiana.

From my first advent in Louisiana, my most earnest desire has been to see the State restored to its pristine prosperity in the Union and its pristine loyalty to the Constitution. No citizen of Louisiana desires more earnestly than I do to see a civil government reëstablished on that basis.

With the assistance of your Associations in dispelling the delusions of treason from the minds of the people, with the aid of our gallant and victorious army, which will soon drive the last armed rebel from the soil of Louisiana, and with the blessing of that Providence which has ever presided over the destinies of the Union, I expect soon to witness its accomplishment.

To that end I pledge you my unceasing efforts.

With the assurance of my full appreciation of the patriotism and loyalty of the Union Associations, and the high respect and sincere regards I entertain for yourselves individually,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Advices from Col. Phillips—How he has Strengthened Fort Blunt—The Rebel Trans-Mississippi Department—The Guerrillas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Friday, May 29, 1863.

Late advices from Col. Wm. A. Phillips, headquarters of the Indian brigade, bring some general intelligence of considerable interest. Under the direction of Col. Phillips, the intrenchments at Fort Gibson are now complete. By a late general order, Col. Phillips has rechristened this post, and it is now known as Fort Blunt. This post was last occupied by the United States Army in 1854, when it was abandoned, the garrison removing to Fort Smith. Opposite the rebel leader of the Creeks, Col. McIntosh erected works which were known as Fort Davis. They were burnt by the rebels after the victories of Gen. Blunt last Winter.

The fortifications made by Col. Phillips cover an area of twenty acres, with ample provision for a supply of water for the garrison. There are several guns mounted, both siege and field, and this, the most advanced post of the National line on the frontier, is amply secure from any attack short of a regular siege. In addition to the post works, there is an extensive line of rifle-pits which extend along the river front, and defend the fords.

The rebel force threatening Phillips, and which finds itself continually harassed by the activity of that valuable soldier, is formidable enough to crush his force, if it possessed the directing brain to give it proper direction. It consists of three Confederate brigades—Texan, Missourian and Indian. It is commanded by Gen. Cabell, formerly Chief-of-Staff for Van Dorn, Gen. Steele and Gen. Cooper. These brigades number 6,000 to 7,000 men. They are but poorly clad, fed and supplied with ordnance stores, and have been so continually whipped by our forces, and so demoralized by internal dissension that no leader of lesser magnitude than "Old Pap"—Sterling Price—can reanimate them to vigorous exertion.

I learn that the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department, consisting of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory, is commanded by Gen. Holmes, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. His whole force is less than 50,000, distributed as follows: Texas, under Gen. Magruder, 10,000; Louisiana, Gen. Kirby Smith, 12,000; Arkansas, Missouri and Indian Territory, Gen. Sterling Price, about 25,000. This last force is distributed about as follows: Indian Territory, three brigades; under Marmaduke, three; at Little Rock and west of the Arkansas line, four, and at Pine Bluffs, on the river, between Little Rock and Arkansas Post, there are two more; making in all twelve brigades. The largest portion of this force is mounted. Gen. Price is in command of the Districts of Arkansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory. From information obtained by Col. Phillips, it would seem that the favorite project of Price—the conquest of Missouri by Confederate arms—is to be again attempted; this time, however, through the Indian Territory and Kansas with a mounted force, and thence into Missouri, where our well-filled granaries and abundant stores offer immediate supplies.

On the 10th inst. Lieut.-Col. Dole, of the Second regiment Indiana Brigade, with 600 men, started for a scout in the vicinity of Cane Hill and Fayetteville. They had a sharp encounter with a party of guerrillas at Cincinnati, on the Arkansas border, under a notorious partisan, Capt. Brown, who, with eight of his men, was killed. The guerrillas fled in disorder, leaving their arms and camp equipage.

The guerrilla outrages continue to increase in boldness. To chronicle them would require more space than you would allow; besides the details are all of the same sickening character. Not less than a score of murders, robberies and house-burnings have been perpetrated in our border counties by Yeager, Quantrell and Parker. The brother of the latter was arrested in this city a few days since, being supposed to be the veritable Colonel himself. Gen. Blunt arrested a woman residing here, who is engaged to be married to Cy. Gordon, and has been in correspondence with him, giving him such information of our movements as she could obtain. These letters and Gordon's answers have, for some time past, been read by Gen. Blunt's detectives, ere being sent to their destination or not, as the circumstances might require. Gordon's letters clearly show that the projected campaign of Gen. Price this Summer includes an extensive guerrilla movement on the Plains and in Colorado, cutting off the Overland and Santa Fé Mail route, and seizing the numerous valuable trains which, at this season, the New-Mexican and mountain traders are taking out from the Missouri River.

So far as the force at the disposal of Gen. Blunt is concerned, the guerrillas have but little rest. Maj. Ranson, of the Sixth, and Capt. Stewart, of the Ninth Kansas cavalry, are both indefatigable and trained bush fighters. One of the most noted guerrillas, a young man named Vaughan, was captured lately at Kansas City. A telegram was sent to Blunt, asking what should be done with him. The General's reply was curt and to the purpose—"Hang him." It was executed.

H.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Its Advantages—How it is to be Organized.

Washington, Wednesday, June 10.

Much importance is attached by military men to the proposed organization of an Invalid corps, and many inquiries have been made from various parts of the country concerning it. In order to facilitate the organization and to supply the required information, the Assistant Provost-Marshals-General, as general Superintendents in the various States, will soon be furnished with all the necessary instructions and blanks.

This corps, though a novelty in our service, promises beneficial results, both to the invalid soldiers and the Government. The term of enlistment is to be for three years, unless sooner discharged. The corps will be required to perform all duties within the limit of their physical capacity; but for the convenience of the service they will be selected for three grades of duty.

Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of using the musket and performing guard duty, light marches, etc., will be assigned to companies of the first battalion.

Those of the next degree of physical efficiency, including all who have lost a hand or an arm, to the companies of the Second battalion.

Those who are least effective, and all who have lost a foot or a leg, to the companies of the third battalion.

The two last classes are to be armed with swords.

In all cases where the physical infirmities of officers or enlisted men come within the provisions which do not disqualify enlisted men for service in the corps, they will be recommended for transfer, or enlistment therein; but no one will be admitted whose previous record does not show he is meritorious and deserving, and that he has complied with the provisions authorizing an Invalid corps.

While the Government is most anxious to provide for and employ, to the best of their abilities, those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer able to perform active duty in the field, yet it can, upon no account, permit men undeserving or totally disabled to render its service.

Those faithful soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their being of any use in the Invalid corps, will nevertheless receive the pensions and bounties provided by law.

It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to receive any pension, premium or bounty, for enlistment, reënlistment or service in the Invalid corps.

They will receive all other pay and allowances now authorized by law for the United States Infantry, excepting the increased pay for reënlistment.

Claims for pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service will not be invalidated by enlistment in the Invalid corps. But no pensions can be drawn or accrue to the benefit of any man during his service in the corps.

It is thought that there are twenty or thirty thousand soldiers now performing such duties as could be discharged by men coming within the provisions of the act creating the Invalid corps. Besides, it is believed there are over 150,000 soldiers, who have been discharged for disabilities, many, however, of the slightest character.

The provisions of the law also extend to marines.

Col. R. H. Rush is in charge of the bureau appropriated to the business pertaining to the Invalid corps, under the general direction of Col. Fry, the Provost-Marshal-General.

In addition to the advantages to the invalid in being placed in every respect on an equality with all other soldiers, he can feel that he is still in the discharge of duty to the extent of his physical capacity; and can be usefully employed as a guard, nurse, etc., with a feeling of pride and satisfaction that he is rendering an equivalent for the pay and allowances he receives from the Government, in the maintenance of which he became an invalid.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young Returns—The Immigrants, and What is Done with Them—The Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City,
Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

Brigham and his company arrived from their southern tour yesterday afternoon, the horses much jaded, the last day's travel having been a stretch of sixty-eight miles—from Goshen, a little settlement at the head of the Utah Lake. A few of the citizens turned out to meet the company as it approached the city, while from several flag-staffs on various prominent points, and on several stores, the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze. A brass band, too appeared before Brigham's residence, and complimented him with sweet strains after the arrival.

It appears that the tour comprehended the whole length of the Territory southward from this city, including the secluded valleys of the Santa Clara and the Upper Rio Virgin, as well as many other sheltered spots among the mountains. The company profess themselves highly gratified with their trip and with the signs of progress among their brethren in the different country settlements. As a matter of course, there was a great amount of preaching and exhortation under way at every settlement, and the devout doubtless have been greatly strengthened thereby. If we may guess the subjects enlarged upon, they were most homely and trite, and likely enough consisted of domestic manufactures in a large degree, including calico and tobacco.

As usual, the next trip of this kind that may be expected will be northward to Cache Valley, and perhaps running up the valley of the Weber and down that of the Timpanogas or Provo River. This, with a flying visit southwestward through Cedar and Tooele Valleys, would bring the whole habitable Territory under the direct ecclesiastical purview.

These visits, though hasty, give the Mormon chief and his more attentive adherents a comprehensive bird's-eye view of the Territory, and of the temporal and spiritual status and progress of the inhabitants, and may be supposed to furnish basis for calculations for future operations toward building up and strengthening the Mormon people and system at home. For it will be remembered that there are four or five thousand pilgrims expected from the world eastward the ensuing Summer and Fall, many of whom are probably now on their way to "Zion" These must be in some measure provided for on their arrival, and Brigham will have in his own mind an idea of where help is most wanted, though for the matter of that, the Mormon immigration annually is quickly absorbed in a few days, or weeks at most, after its advent into this Valley. Indeed it is often a wonder, expressed by many, as to where the immigration goes to so rapidly, amounting, as it generally does, to nearly one-tenth of the whole population of the Territory. But then, nearly every incoming family has already here a relative or acquaintance of old standing, familiar in years gone by and lands far away, to which the newly-arrived repair for the time passing, invariably receiving a hearty welcome to such plain hospitality as each resident may be enabled to offer As for the few who find no friends, why the "bishops," whose special province it is to look after temporal matter, have an eye over them, and generally make exertions to procure places of lodging and work The immense appetite, however, which a family invariably brings from the plains, and which is not toned down in less than one to two months, is no slight tax upon a poor householder's slim but free hospitality.

Col. Evans, Second regiment California Volunteers, at Camp Douglas, has, it is stated, tendered his resignation, which has been received by Gen. Wright. Col. Evans is well spoken of generally.

That the Indians are "mad" in consequence of their disastrous defeat on Bear River by Col. Conner and the California Volunteers, is getting more and more evident, and it is also apparent that they are fully determined to have their revenge in appropriating as much stock from settlers and emigrants as possible, shedding blood or not, as suits the whim or impulse of the moment, and according to safe opportunity. Gen. Connor is doubtless prepared to meet them again and give them another taste of his grit, if the opportunity presents itself. But they may adopt the precaution of keeping out of his way, and inflicting depredations only when and where speedy chastisement is not near at hand. In such case they may baffle and perplex the General and his command, and at the same time annoy and inflict considerable injury upon the settlers and the passing emigrants. If this probability be verified, of which there is some present prospects, then the innocent will chiefly suffer. Taking all things into consideration, the best policy at the present time would seem to be to have a grand pow-wow with the disaffected bands, and endeavor to come to a mutual understanding with the view of entering into a treaty of amity between the whites and the red belligerents. An Indian's revenge, even for blood, may often be satisfied by a horse, or a few blankets, tobacco, or other Indian covetings. And I submit whether or not such bribery, if such it may be termed, would not be legitimate and productive of good results. It would certainly be cheaper than is the risking the lives and property of emigrants and settlers, which the present system of fighting and extermination tends to foster. The red man of America is weak and dwindling away. But he is wily, tenacious, persevering, cruel, and often discriminating, and it is cheaper and better every way to have even his friendship than his enmity.

No Indian War in Utah—A Picnic—Distinguished Visitors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

Mr. Conover, of the Bannock City Express Company, left that place with the express on the 12th inst. He says that the reported Indian war in Idaho is all talk, and that the message to Gen. Connor for assistance was simply a wire-working dodge of certain persons who hoped to make something thereby. The Indians are stated to be peaceable with the whites, and the territory is prosperous. Provisions are plentiful, and prospects flattering. Agriculturists are putting in liberal crops of grain and vegetables, so that famine or scarcity of food will not be looked for next Winter. Emigrants on the route to those Northern gold mines are making good progress. There are difficulties between the Bannocks and other Indians in that region, which, however, have not operated injuriously as yet toward the whites.

Notwithstanding these pacific assurances, emigrants will do well to be always ready for sudden attack, for there are undoubtedly northward some ugly Indians—though they may not be just now on the emigrant track—who would not willingly forego a tempting opportunity for making a raid on some unwary emigrant camp or herd.

But if it is all quiet northwardly, it is not so yet westwardly with the Indians. After their treacherous fashion, guerrilla squads lurk in concealed nooks, and drop off a white or two unawares. Last week, fourteen miles east of Deep Creek, W. R. Simpson, mail stage driver, was instantly killed by bullets from Indians ambushed in the adjacent rock. Four soldiers with the stage returned the fire; but as soon as possible, the stage was driven on by Maj. H. Egan, (not a C. V.,) and the scene was left behind. Several passengers were on board.

It appears that, as stated last week, the facts concerning the body found in Red Butte cañon were not correctly set forth. Some bones of a human being, an adult, were found about half a mile up the south side of the mountain, but no remains of a child. Remnants of female clothing were also found. How long they had been there is mere conjecture, as the bones were bleached and the clothes rotten. Violence naturally suggests itself to the mind, but other causes might have worked death. Insanity might have led the poor creature to stay from the haunts of mankind, and a wolf or a bear might have taken the life blood. But why a woman would go alone on the mountain side up a cañon, if in her right mind, is a puzzling question. If she went with other or others, no solution but violence is satisfactory to the query—"What caused her stay there?" At present the matter is involved in impenetrable mystery to all but the living actors, if such there be.

Since his return from his southern tour Brigham has issued an invitation to the "Pioneers of 1847 and the officers and soldiers of the Mormon battalion" to attend a grand festival in the shape of a pic-nic ball," to include songs, toasts, speeches, and to be held in the new theatre, July 16. Admission $1 50 per couple; 50 cents each additional lady. The following are the distinguished Committee of arrangements: Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, the Mormon Presidency.

This, with the Fourth of July and the twenty-fourth, will fill up that sultry month's list of Mormon holidays, Hoeing, irrigating, harvesting, perhaps a trip North, will fill up the measure of Mormon occupation until the October Conference, when a few more months' policy may be foreshadowed.

This city is blessed just now with the presence of Messrs. Watt, Sherman and Corning, from the direction of the setting sun, and Messrs. Ben. Holladay, W. G. Fargo, B. P. Cheney and D. N. Barney from the direction of the rising sun. Perhaps these travelers from the East may have caused the mail-bags from that quarter to be put back two or three days, as the newspapers have been few for that time.

Emigrants from the East are now passing for Nevada and California, generally well stocked with horses and mules. During the next three months the streets will doubtless be thronged with pilgrims to the land of gold.

After considerable stormy and blustery weather, with scarcely any downfall, a hot time is once more upon us. The mountains have received a slight addition of snow.

Much of the sorghum hereabout has been cut off by a "small worm" or grub, which works underground—not the orthodox cutworm.

FROM PENSACOLA.

False Rumors of a Rebel Attack—A Blockade Runner Stranded—The Enemy get most of the Cargo and Our Forces Destroy the Remainder.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Santa Rosa, District of West Florida,
Monday, April 27, 1863.

The quiet of our garrison-life was somewhat disturbed last week by a report that "15,000 rebel cavalry were attacking our troops at Barrancas and the Navy-yard, had shot two pickets and were probably ordered to annihilate the Federal forces in our District." Soon the story was corrected to the effect that two of our pickets had been shot, and were brought in dead, their companions reporting that they met their death when visisting with them a schooner which had run ashore nine miles west of Barrancas.

On Friday, April 24, two pilots discovered this schooner full of provisions intended for rebeldom. They returned to Barrancas, and instead of reporting to headquarters, they only got two other pilots to return with them to the schooner. Leaving one of their number in a pilot sloop anchored off shore—three of them in a small row boat pulled to the beach where the blockade-running schooner was grounded and apparently deserted with all her cargo. One of the men entering the hold, was able only to bring out his hat full of cigars, when the alarm was given by his comrades that "the rebels were coming." Instantly the three pushed off the little boat, but two of them were shot immediately and fell dead in the boat. The other jumped overboard, and went under the bow, kept the boat between himself and the shore and swam on his back while dragging the boat after him, thus gaining the pilot-boat.

As soon as the survivors returned with their lifeless comrades to Barrancas, great excitement prevailed, the troops "being ordered to keep their quarters and ready to march on a minute's notice," led many to expect great events.

At midnight of Saturday, 25th, an expedition of 200 men officered by Col. Ferris, Twenty-eighth Connecticut, Capt. Wheelock, of the same, Capt. Barber, Seventh Vermont, and others, embarked on the *Roselie* for the purpose of visiting the wreck.

The expedition, on coming within sight of the schooner, found her in flames, while a part of her cargo was heaped on the shore not far off. A few cannon shot fired upon the beach served to keep the rebels at a distance until morning, when the troops were landed and ordered to destroy all the stores that could not be brought away. Large quantities of pork barrels, well filled, many cases of alcohol, wine, whisky, and other liquors, together with cheeses, and a variety of other provisions and groceries were tempting enough, but could not be secured for want of a lighter. Orders therefore were reluctantly given to destroy the property, and accordingly the liquor casks were stove in and a liberal drink was given to the thirsty sand. Other stores were scattered about, or buried, or burned, and after doing all possible damage to them without being able to put quite all of them beyond the recovery of the rebels, the expedition returned and reached the camps Sunday afternoon.

The officer from whom this account is received, and who accompanied the expedition, estimates that the rebels must have secured full seven eighths of their cargo. They dragged it across a narrow strip of land to the Perdido River, by which they could easily boat it to the interior. A few of them were seen by our men, upon whom they fired without effect. It seems probable that boats of light draught frequently succeed in reaching Rebeldom by this route. The Perdido can be entered by such boats, because, only a bar blockades its mouth, and that bar only impedes large crafts. It is believed that a small steamer could be advantageously employed to coast between Barrancas and the mouth of the Perdido, fifteen miles to the westward, and report all boats seeking to run the blockade along this shore.

Paymaster, Major Usher, has arrived in our District, and his welcome may be imagined, when you learn that the troops here have not been paid off for eight months.

VIDETTE.

FROM CADIZ.

A Sketch of the Cruise of the U. S. Ship St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

United States Ship St. Louis,
Cadiz, Spain, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

The return of this ship to Cadiz affords me another opportunity of communicating to you a short sketch of our cruisings since my last, from Lisbon, on the 4th of December last.

While some of our steamers were diligently scouring the seas, overhauling and examining all suspicious vessels, we were kept in idleness, moored in the Tagus at Lisbon, awaiting a favorable occasion to make ourselves useful, if *not* distinguished.

The convenience of the Cape de Verds as a depot for coal was well known and often canvassed among us, and unless the ports of those islands—particularly Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent—were well guarded by efficient war steamers of our own, we felt assured the rebel Government, being aware of the facilities which these islands afforded for procuring supplies of that indispensable article for their steamers, that sooner or later the wants of their vessels would lead them to these depots to procure supplies. Considerations of this kind caused us to weigh our anchor at Lisbon on the 7th of February last, bound on a cruise. We sighted Madeira on the 12th of February, and from thence shaped our course for the Canaries, merely looking at Feurte Ventura—squared away for the Cape de Verds, where we came to an anchor in the harbor of Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent, on Sunday, the 22d of February, and at meridian fired a salute of 21 guns in commemoration of the birthday of Washington. Here we found the United States gunboat *Mohican*, Capt. O. S. Glissen, with whom we interchanged the usual civilities, and on the following day the *Mohican* went to sea.

This harbor is the depot for the English steamers plying to the coasts of Africa and Brazil, and those of Her Britannic Majesty which double the Cape of Good Hope. The almost constant arrival and departure of steamers here gives to the place an aspect of more commercial importance than it really deserves.

H. B. M. ship *Egmont*, 84, arrived in port on her way to Rio de Janeiro as a storeship to the British squadron in those waters, with a crew of supernumeraries and boys. On the evening of March 6, finding the force of her crew insufficient to weigh her anchor, we sent a gang of fifty of our men on board her, who soon had her anchor up, and the ship under all sail.

On the 7th of March, Samuel Aulick, United States marine, died on board this ship of hemorrhage of the lungs, and was buried with military honors in the burial place allotted for the burial of American seamen.

The British ship *Alabama*, of St. Johns, arrived and ran ashore on the afternoon of March 11, and was saved from bilging by the timely assistance rendered by this ship and the United States steamer *Mohican*. In returning to their respective ships, a boat belonging to this ship was swamped alongside and lost. Fortunately the crew were rescued.

We sailed on the 15th, and on the following day arrived at Porto Praya, Island of St. Jago. No rebel cruisers have as yet appeared in these waters, but with the facilities which St. Vincent possesses as a depot for coal, it would be idle to suppose that the rebels will suffer the opportunity to remain long unimproved. It is unquestionably the duty of our Government to keep one or more fast gunboats on guard at this place, to prevent the pirates making a rendezvous of Porto Grande, and reënacting in *its* neighborhood the scenes that took place in the vicinity of the Azores last year. Our Government should be aware of the importance of this suggestion, and it would not only be its duty to post an efficient guard of war steamers at these islands, but likewise to institute inquiries into the fealty of its accredited agent at Porto Praya. In consequence of developments made while this ship was in that port, the conduct of our Consul was so flagrant and unjustifiable as to meet not only the unqualified condemnation of all Americans, but his disloyalty was the subject of grave comment by the citizens and foreign residents on the island. The virtues enjoined by our naval code are evidently not among the acquirements of our Consul; and patriotism, in his capacity, has been merged into a mere matter of dollars and cents. A point possessing the importance of the Cape de Verds should be no longer overlooked by the Navy Department; and the State Department, by the removal of Mr. Morse from his position of trust, would render the country a great service, and enlist the respect of all loyal men who are brought into communication with him or the authorities of these islands.

Being ourselves short of provisions and stores, we sailed with a view of meeting the storeship, in order to obtain supplies, and in consequence of the prevailing northeasterly winds were obliged to shape our course for the Azores, where we arrived on the 15th ultimo. No depredations had been committed on our commerce in the vicinity of those islands since the disappearance of the *Alabama* from their waters last year.

We sailed thence on April 27 for this port, for the purpose of procuring supplies, and came to an anchor this morning. Since our departure from the United States so many changes have taken place as almost to reorganize our complement of officers and crew. The following is a correct list of the officers at present attached to this ship:

Commander, Mathias C. Marin; Lieutenant and Ex. Officer, William F. Stewart; Surgeon, Albert L. Gihon; Lieutenant of Marines, William J. Squires; Assistant Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Assistant Surgeon, Frederick B. A. Lewis; Acting Master, Geo. Cables; Acting Master, Joshua N. Rowe; Acting Master Allen Hoxie; Acting Master, Hazard Marsh; Acting Boatswain, George Brown; Gunner, George P. Cushman; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Sailmaker, Isaiah E. Crowell; Captain's Clerk, William H. Myers; Master's Mate, Peter W. Fagan; Master's Mate, Simon Lane; Master's Mate, Frank L. Bryan; Master's Mate, John H. Langley; Paymaster's Clerk, James L. Nelter.

P. F. W.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

"OUR FLEET IN ENGLAND."

Under this caption the Richmond *Enquirer*, of June 6, discusses the relations of the rebels with England It says:

"Many readers will hate us for saying it, but the fact and truth is, the British Government is not our friend. We are horribly apprehensive, when we contemplate the new *entente cordiale* that has sprung up between it and our enemies, *that the little fleet of the Emperor of China, which they say is on the stocks for him, may meet with serious difficulties in reaching that potentate.* We know that it is the interest of England that those cruisers should go to sea, and diligently pursue their wholesome avocation; and if, by any expenditure of falsehoods and frauds on the part of English officials, they can be allowed to 'escape,' and a good excuse at the same time be palmed upon the Yankee Minister, doubtless they may yet come forth on their beneficent mission.

But Lincoln's spies are active and omnipresent. Russell's detectives are wide awake; affidavits are cheap; and we must not forget that Russell himself is an Abolitionist of the meanest type, and hates the Confederacy with a perfect hatred, insomuch that while he may effect to be cheating Adams for the benefit of British ship-owners, he may really cheat the ship-owners for the cause of Abolition. If the Premier were anybody else than this Russell, we should have good hope that the strong interest of English commerce would prevail, and the Emperor of China's cruisers see blue water; but Lord Russell is a fanatic in his enmity to us and all that belongs to us.

After all, we appear to have gained little by our extreme complaisance in continuing to permit the English Consular service to be performed here without Consuls. Just before Congress adjourned, both Houses had resolutions before them condemnatory of this most mistaken and faitless humiliation which we were imposing on ourselves. * * * Some blockheads of the Press roundly took to task those members of Congress who wished to have done with the sham Consuls, and reproached them with rashly trying to make a 'rupture' with foreign Powers. Blockhead, you are not able to make a rupture with a man who does not know you, unless, indeed, you do it by thrusting your acquaintance upon him, when he desires to pass by peaceably on the other side. He who has not the advantage of your acquaintance can hardly take offence at you for not seizing him by the button.

In short, the Powers of Europe do not know us; and do not expect us to know them; and are not influenced in their behavior toward us or our enemies by all our long-continued and patient complaisance to them; if, indeed, this conduct of ours has any effect at all, it is to delay our recognition by those Powers, and prolong the war. *The Emperor of China will get his ships, or not, precisely as the interests of British policy may require;* and we gain nothing by our whole foreign policy, except a most imposing Department of State. *Other people keep a State Department for their foreign policy; but we keep up a foreign policy for our State Department.*"

THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the Savannah News.

The Yankees, while they are redoubling their energies for our extermination, (for they have long since ceased to hope for the reconstruction of the Union,) *are doing a thriving business in obtaining our great staple.* What their armies are unable to steal, is being carried to them at Nassau by our blockade runners and exchanged for Yankee goods, which are brought here and sold to our people at fabulous prices. While our soldiers are battling against fearful odds in the field for the defence of our homes and property—while the plundering hordes of Yankee vandals are ravaging, burning, destroying and murdering—is it right that our Government should permit a contraband trade with the enemy, which, while it supplies and enriches the North, is weakening, demoralizing and corrupting our own people? From the first we have been opposed to letting our cotton go from our ports, either directly or indirectly to the enemy. We were told that it was necessary for the supply of arms and munitions of war that cotton should go the European markets.

A few cargoes of arms were received at a time when they were greatly needed. To that extent we were benefitted. But of late the supply of the Government has very little to do with the immense trade that has grown up between the Yankee and English speculators of Nassau and the blockade runners of the Confederacy, who, in proportion as they are stocking the Yankee and English markets with cotton, are filling the warerooms of our own speculators with the refuse goods of Yankeedom, which are held, regardless of the supply, at the inflated prices which have been established, often by combination among themselves, in the auction rooms of Charleston and Wilmington. While a few of our own people are enriched by this unrestricted, uncontrolled contraband trade, and the enemy is receiving immense advantage in the supply of an indispensable article, (cotton,) the great mass of our people are not benefitted, and our cause is not promoted. Neither is the self-reliance and patriotism of our people stimulated.

Letter from a Fighting Colonel.

From the Buffalo Express.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter from Col. Dan B. Macauley:

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

Friend Johnson: I arrived here somewhat crippled and used up on Sunday afternoon. I left Vicksburgh on the 25th, and am happy to report everything so gloriously favorable as to make it positive "there's nothing sure but Heaven—and Vicksburgh."

We were close up to the works from water to water—a sort of air-tight can of Butternuts—some trouble of course to open it, but none the less certain for that.

You "Northern people" seem to fear trouble from Joe Johnston; we were in no ways alarmed in the field. Black River, fourteen miles in rear of Vicksburgh, is strongly fortified, and Johnston could not cross it with 40,000 men. We have a snug little army back there ourselves, and can hold it easily.

I was shot through the thigh on the 16th, and remained with the regiment till the 23d, when I was forced to leave.

My noble old "Eleventh" has lost over 200 men in battle since May 1.

As an evidence that bullets were trumps when I was wounded, my poor clothing must speak.

My field glass smashed as it hung beside me; a bullet through my coat on the right side, one on the left, one through my right pant's pocket, smashing everything in it; a piece of shell across my knee, tearing a large piece of cloth away; the scabbard of my sword struck and bent, and a Minié ball through the thigh of his royal highness himself.

Would like some of those envelopes soon; should be sent to me here. If you want the names of battles on it, put "Romney," "Fort Henry," "Fort Donelson," "Shiloh," "Port Gibson," "Champion Hill" and "Vicksburgh." Your old friend,

DAN MACAULEY.

NEW BOOKS.

PARIS IN AMERICA, by Dr. RENE LEFEBVRE, Parisian, (Edward Laboulaye,) translated by MARY L. BOOTH. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

RABELAIS was not the last author who was obliged to veil his real purpose by the employment of a machinery somewhat cumbrous and artificial. In the 19th century, and at the capital of modern civilization, perfect freedom of thought and expression being as much under a ban as during the middle ages, a great publicist like M. LABOULAYE avails himself of a similar device to give currency to the results of a most careful and profound study of American civilization as contrasted with that of Europe. The agency introduced is that of the modern spiritualists and mediums who possesses the power of instantaneously transporting their patient across the ocean with all his household and "surroundings." The surprise of the victim at the new order of things to which he is suddenly introduced, and the unconscious comparisons he makes every moment between the French and American modes of living, thinking and acting, constitute the staple of the book, and give occasion for much sharp satire of Parisian Cockneyism, and much amusing comment on American manners and institutions. Though of course characterized by a large spice of humorous exaggeration, he shows so minute an acquaintance with the outward physiognomy as well as the inward spirit of American life, that it is scarcely possible to believe that M. LABOULAYE has never visited this country. Such we are assured, however, is the fact, though a French translation of Dr. CHANNING's writings, a work on Slavery, and lectures on the American Revolution, attest the earnestness and sincerity of his studies, and give weight to the opinions which, though sportively expressed, have not been assumed lightly or without due consideration. The social position of woman, and the freedom enjoyed by the unmarried is, as may be supposed, one grand topic of the "Parisian's" surprise and comment. Our religious movements, newspapers, elective system, firemen, and everything else that we usually call distinctively American, meet with special attention, and the result intimated is, that the Old World has much, even in material civilization, to learn from the new. Miss BOOTH has executed a task of no common difficulty, in transfusing the work into English, with success and spirit.

BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS. Philadelphia: SMITH, ENGLISH & Co.

This book consists of similies, allegories and anecdotes selected from the writings of most eminent Christian writers of all ages. The truths and doctrines of religion are here illustrated with a wealth of imagery and a felicity of expression which render every page of the book full of instruction and entertainment. The utility of such a book to the minister is at once obvious. Nothing can explain or enforce a truth like a happy illustration. It gives a form and life to the bare idea, such as intensifies its meaning beyond measure. In the suggestive thoughts and illustrations which characterize this book, the minister cannot fail to be largely benefitted. The more general reader will find food for reflection and entertainment in these strange conceits and startling fancies and profound ideas, which will most amply repay his perusal. The book is enriched with an introduction by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D.

FROM VENEZUELA.

The Treaty of Peace—Further Stipulations—The Pearl Fisheries—A Projected Riot Frustrated—Feasts of the Church—A New American Cantatrice—Guzman Blanco and the Peace—The New Danish Treaty—The British Steamers—Settlement of the Spanish Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Friday, May 22, 1863.

The Treaty of Peace, although long since settled upon, in its main features, has nevertheless been hanging between heaven and earth, like MAHOMET's coffin, and can scarcely yet be regarded as "a fixed fact *per se*." In my last, I gave you an exact copy of the original document, bearing the actual signatures of the plenipotentiaries, GUZMAN BLANCO on the part of the Federacion and the Secretary General on the part of the Government. But, on consulting their respective chiefs, some new views emanated from the Federal camp which made still further negotiations necessary. It was now proposed on the part of the Federals that they should select the representatives from all the Provinces where they held control, but the difficulty of determining the question of "control" was at once apparent, and this point was abandoned. It was again insisted upon that Gen. PAEZ himself should select his share of the Representatives without the interference of the Secretary-General—this point was, I believe, conceded. The number of Representatives—three of each side and their *sustitutos* from every province—was next objected to, as constituting too unwieldy and expensive a body, and two from each side was finally agreed upon—making four from each province, and forming together a body of eighty members, who are to sit *en permanance*, first choosing a Provisional Government, and reserving for their "last act" a law providing for a popular election and the inauguration of a Constitutional Government; on the installation of which the Provisional Government is to terminate.

This, you will observe, is a very pretty arrangement, if we are to imagine an entire Assembly of Washingtons, or a Provisional Government constituted of dreamers and poets like KOSSUTH and LAMARTINE. But it requires no very powerful optics to discern meshes in this pretty net-work through which a LOUIS NAPOLEON, a ROBESPIERRE, or a MONAGAS could "drive a coach and four."

There can be no doubt that, with a Government capable of commanding the respect and confidence of the people, Venezuela must rise to great importance. There has never been an agricultural or geological survey of her territory—never an exploration of her vast rivers—never an intelligent appreciation of her minerals, save such as random adventurers or private speculators have from time to time made for their momentary purposes. Even the pearl fisheries are conducted without scientific appliances of any kind. Men plunge naked into the waters and gape about among the shells with their eyes shut, and remain only as long as they can retain the limited supply of air they have previously taken into their lungs. The divers are employed by the day, at a miserable pittance, and when they are sent to their homes they frequently take with them in their mouths some of the most valuable of the pearls, which their adroit employer manages to purchase of them afterward without ever venturing to accuse them of the theft. This business, once so lucrative on the coasts of Margarita and Cumana, is now, as I am informed, dwindled down into the hands of one man, and pursued entirely on this one-horse principle.

Thus far I have only seen one iron plow in the country, but there are several no doubt, as I have seen them casting extra shares at the foundry. However, the old wooden plow of the ancients is the plow of the country. Quite an excitement was produced in Caracas a few days ago by the appearance of the following handbill, pending the deliberations upon the treaty of peace. I give you a literal translation:

CARACANIANS!

In the critical situation in which we are placed, it is a crime to remain indifferent and tame spectators! Let us put an end to this anxiety! Let all the fathers of families have a meeting! In order to deliberate upon our fate we invite citizens of all parties to assemble at 2 o'clock to-morrow in the Plaza Bolivar. He is not a Patriot—he is unworthy to be free, who will not assist at the appointed place!

CARACAS, May 19, 1863.

This call appeared without signature of any kind; yet any one who has ever studied the philosophy or read the history of *mobs*, would readily conjecture what might have been the result of a heterogeneous crowd gathered together in the public market place, at such a call, and at such a moment of suspense and "anxiety." It is said that the tragical affair of the 2d of August emanated from just such a call.

The Government took immediate means, however, to suppress the proposed gathering, and quietly "alerted" all the military posts, while the Federals promulgated a counter circular, denouncing and disowning the movement as an incendiarism unworthy the countenance of any citizen at a moment when the earnest attention of all responsible parties was directed to the consummation of "La Paz." Thus the contemplated disturbance was averted and its unworthy projectors rebuked, and the same afternoon *El Independiente* gave the result of the deliberations upon the Treaty which I have already given.

Feasts in commemoration of the peace are being celebrated in the various churches, the first of which was given, a few days ago, in the Church La Merced, at which three young ladies assisted, by special permission of the Archbishop, who was to preside on the occasion; among them a young American lady, formerly a pupil of Prof. STRINI, of Baltimore, and now of Signor BARILI, of this city. She gave us a *Salve Maria* from VERDI's opera of "Lombardi," and although a mere child, filled the entire church with her melodious voice.

The Church of San Francisco and San Pablo have both been thoroughly repaired and painted. The beautiful Italian statuary in front of the former venerable edifice has been nicely cleaned up, and in each of these churches we have had appropriate feasts.

Gen. BLANCO, who has contributed more than any other to the consummation of the peace, is here, and the observed of all observers. He is named as Chief of the Staff of the new General-in-Chief of the Army, and is busily employed in making arrangements for the arrival of that functionary, under whose auspices an entire new order of things is anticipated.

The new treaty with Denmark, which has just been ratified by the Government of Gen. PAEZ, is a most liberal one for Venezuela. Under it the flag of a neutral Power is to cover not only the vessel, but even enemy's goods, except contraband of war, and the arbitration of a friendly Power is in all cases to be invoked before proceeding to hostilities. Thus are the principles of American diplomacy becoming inwrought upon European policy.

The *Darien*, the pioneer of the new line of British steamers, has made her first trip from Liverpool to Laguayra, and has left for Puerto Cabello on her return voyage. There are four steamers on this line—the *Darien*, 1,172 tons, the *Venezuela*, 1,000 tons, the *Granadian*, 1,100 tons, and the *Mexican*, 1,100 tons. The second vessel was to have left Liverpool yesterday, May 21.

The difficulties with Spain, which, under the late *Chargé d'Affaires*, were magnified at one time into huge dimensions, have all been satisfactorily explained and settled, and the new Minister, Don JUAN ANTONIO LOPEZ DE CEBALLOS, has presented his credentials and has been duly recognized by Gen. PAEZ.

Accounts from all the towns and provinces speak with enthusiasm of the business activity apparent since the cessation of hostilities. Caracas is crowded with people.

EXCELSIOR.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Resolutions Adopted—A Speech by Mr. Pugh—What Mr. Vallandigham Preferred.

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio which nominated VALLANDIGHAM for Governor:

That in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive, we enter our solemn protest against the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation upon the States by compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of all or of three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have—none desire it more; there are none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the Constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

That the arrest, imprisonment, pretended trial and actual banishment of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, a citizen of the State of Ohio, not belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, nor to the militia in actual service by alleged military authority, for no other pretended crime than that of uttering words of legitimate criticism upon the conduct of the Administration in power, and of appealing to the ballot-box for a change of policy—(said arrest and military trial taking place where the Courts of law are open and unobstructed, and for no act done within the sphere of active military operations in carrying on the war)—we regard as a palpable violation of the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States:

* * * * * *

That CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was, at the time of his arrest, a prominent candidate for nomination by the Democratic party of Ohio, for the office of Governor of the State; that the Democratic party was fully competent to decide whether he was a fit man for the nomination; and that the attempt to deprive them of that right by his arrest and banishment was an unmerited imputation on their intelligence and loyalty, as well as a violation of the Constitution.

That we respectfully, but most earnestly call upon the President of the United States to restore CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM to his home in Ohio; and that a Committee of one from each Congressional District of the State, to be selected by the presiding officer of this Convention, is hereby appointed to present this application to the President.

That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New-York, for his noble letter in regard to the arrest of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM; and the President of the Convention is hereby directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Gov. SEYMOUR.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. PUGH made a speech. He said, among other things, that he had sought an opportunity on the gunboat to converse with Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and there put the question to him—"Has President LINCOLN given you any choice between going to Fort Warren or to go South?" Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, "No, but I would rather go to Fort Warren a thousand times than go South." Mr. PUGH replied, "When you are gone, the Abolition liars in charge of the telegraph will say that you chose to go South." Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said, "I authorize you, Mr. PUGH, to say that such is not the fact; that I prefer going to Fort Warren than to those who are rebels against the United States. I have given you my opinion. If you are a freeman, you will follow it, and you are not entitled to be a freeman if you don't."

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

R. K. Cox, Jr., Esq., Columbus:

DEAR SIR: Engagements here prevent the acceptance by me of your invitation to attend and address the State Convention, to be held at Columbus on the 11th inst. It would afford me very great pleasure to do so, as I desire to unite my voice with the two hundred thousand bold and patriotic citizens of your noble State (whose rights and liberties have recently been outraged) in a decided declaration of independence.

Let us stand firm in the maintenance of the invaluable liberties established by our fathers; let us urge and demand the restoration of the Union, only to be accomplished by peaceful efforts; let us unite in one solid column for the succession of the Democratic party to power, and to drive from office the Goths and Vandals who now hold possession. It is not for me to refer to the apparent duty of the Democracy of the country in this crisis; but excuse me when I add that, in my opinion, we should fall back upon the time-honored creed of the party, which sustains the sovereignty of the States—and that this sovereignty does not recognize military coercion in the Central Government as against delinquent States. On this principle our Union was established, and on this principle it must be maintained.

Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

The Difficulties in Indiana.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISTURBANCE IN RUSH CO.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 11.

Information reached this city yesterday afternoon that officers appointed by the Government to aid in the enrollment of the militia with a view to a draft, were resisted in the exercise of this duty in Rush County. The affair occurred near Manilla sometime yesterday. Deputy Provost-Marshal J. FRANK STEVENS, of Greenburgh, with two detectives, accompanied the Deputy Enrolling Commissioner, who had that day commenced the enrollment in a neighborhood where threats had been made, and where trouble was anticipated. The detectives went along for the purpose of detecting those who might take part in any attempt at resistance, and one rode ahead while the other—a Mr. CLAYFIELD, rode with Mr. STEVENS in a buggy. The enrolling officer rode a horse. Arriving at a house on the road-side, the latter went in and began asking some questions about the family, when shots were fired at STEVENS and CLAYFIELD by some persons concealed in a wheat field. STEVENS was instantly killed and CLAYFIELD mortally wounded, two shots entering his body. The latter died soon after. The enrolling officer ran out of the house as soon as the firing began and was fired upon. Two shots penetrated his clothing but did him no injury, and he made good his escape. At least five shots were fired, but it is thought that there were more persons engaged in this outrageous murder than the number of shots fired would indicate.

As soon as the information reached this city, two companies of the Seventy-first regiment were dispatched to the scene of the murder, and Gen. MANSFIELD was, also, sent down with orders to call out the Legion and to exercise such military authority as he might think best.

Mr. STEVENS was formerly a Senator from Decatur County, and was a man of excellent character.

General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Monday, June 8, 1863.

This morning Rev. Dr. PORTER moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of "the duty and relations of the church to the country." After an animated discussion a motion to lay it on the table was lost. In the afternoon session the question called forth a general interchange of thought and considerable feeling. A large and respectable minority regretted the introduction of the matter on the sole ground of the inexpediency of the Synod's taking any action in the premises.

Rev. Dr. VANDERVEER, whose patriotism no man ever questioned, thought there was no need for the Dutch Church to reiterate her loyalty. Her testimony on this subject had been put on the record by the two preceding General Synods; and he asked the very pertinent question of "*Cui bono?*"

The Rev. Dr. VAN ZANDT, one of the ablest debaters present, claiming to be as devoted to the Government as any, deprecated any action as without the scope of the Synod's authority in its ecclesiastical capacity. He claimed that some time or other the Synod would have to stop passing these resolutions in regard to State affairs, and that the present was a proper time to do so.

Rev. W. H. STEELE and others followed with similar remarks in favor of the motion. Rev. Mr. HURLBURT and Elder MILLER, of Newark, took the ground that the Church owed it to the Government to strengthen its hands by such public expressions, and that they would have the effect to gladden the hearts of our soldiers, who were fighting our battles, and looking for such action.

After like speeches from Rev. Dr. EDGAR and others, the motion was carried, and a Committee appointed, consisting of Rev. Dr. Wiley, Rees, J. H. Suydam, Cyrus Vanderveer, and Elders Schiefflin and ——, who will bring in their report to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. GANSE has declined his election as Professor of Biblical Literature.

NEWBURGH, Tuesday, June 9.

The following minute was passed by General Synod to-day.

Whereas, It is the duty of the Church of Christ, and of all those who minister at her altars, agreeably to the teachings of the Scriptures, and the injunctions of our standards and formularies of doctrines and worship, to yield a cordial support, both by precept and example, to the legitimate Government of the land; and

Whereas, This duty is specially incumbent at a period when the Government is assailed by armed violence and insubordination, and its very existence and integrity is sought to be subverted by a powerful and persevering rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we tender to the Government of the United States, and to those who represent it, the renewed expressions of our warmest and deepest sympathy in its present protracted struggle to maintain its lawful authority, and to preserve unbroken the integrity and Union of the States.

2. That we hold it to be our imperative duty, as ministers of the Gospel and members of this Synod, while abstaining from all unseemly mixing up of ourselves with mere party politics, in our own appropriate sphere and by every possible means to strengthen the hands of the Government at the present imminent crisis, wherein are put at stake the national life and the noblest example and experiment of constitutional Government the world has ever seen; and that we will yield a cordial support to all such measures, not incompatible with the great law of righteousness, as may be necessary to suppress the existing rebellion, and to assert the complete authority of the Union over all its proper territory and domain.

3. That we will hail with satisfaction the earliest practicable period for the introduction and establishment of a salutary peace—a peace founded on the full ascendency of law and rightful authority, and guaranteed in its permanency by the removal or the sufficient coercion and restraint of whatever causes tend necessarily to imperil the existence of the nation and to endanger the preservation of the Union; and until such a peace can be obtained, we hold it to be a sacred duty to ourselves, our children, our country, the Church of God, and also to humanity at large, to prosecute to the end a war forced upon us by an imperative necessity, and waged on our part not in hatred or revenge, but in the great cause of constitutional liberty and rational self-government.

4. That we recognize devoutly our dependence upon God for a happy issue and termination to our present troubles—that we accept with proper humility and abasement the chastisement of His hand—that we make mention of our deep unworthiness and sin, and that we endeavor by continued self-searching, repentance, and careful walking before God, to conciliate the Divine favor, so that ere long his heavy judgments in our national calamities may be removed, and a restoration may be accorded to us of the blessings of peace, fraternal harmony, national Union, and established government.

The Committee who presented these resolutions were the Rev. Dr. Wiley, of Geneva; the Rev. John H. Suydam, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Cyrus Van Derveer, of Iowa; Elders S. B. Schiffelein, of New-York; and ——.

Fashions for June.

From Le Follet.

In the various new mantles for the season we notice three styles which appear likely to have the greatest success. The rotonde, or round camail; the casaque, and the small paletot. The rotonde, as we have previously mentioned in our notice on fashion, is usually made to match the dress. We observe, *en passant*, that the complete toilet *en suite* is much worn. The bonnet of crape is even made to match the shade of the dress, and the parasol corresponds in color. The shades mostly preferred for these costumes are either a blue shade of violet, or the leather color, which is just now so greatly in favor. The paletot differs but little in shape from the saute-en-barque of last year, but the style of trimming is more diversified.

In taffetas there is a good assortment of new patterns, but nearly all in small designs. The new goods in this material, but in larger patterns, are more exclusively employed for full dress. Since it is now so much the fashion for the whole of the out-door dress to be made of the same color, the manufacturers have prepared a variety of small patterns in this article, of two or three shades, which produce a *distingu* effect.

The Swiss sash combined with the basque postillon is a great success. We will describe one which completed a very elegant costume. The dress was composed of taffetas in Mexican blue. At the bottom of the skirt were three waved chicorees ruches of a deeper shade. Between each was a wide ribbon of white taffetas covered with an insertion and medallion in black guipure. High body, with Swiss sash of guipure medallions, over white taffetas, and a small basque put on in hollow plaits. Sleeves *à Coude*, trimmed with jockey to imitate the epaulette of a Swiss body, formed of white taffetas and guipure, and revers at the bottom of the sleeve to match.

There is a new style of trimming which is very original in character: it consists of a fringe, which, at a distance, has the appearance of chenille; but, close at hand, instead of being heavy, is excessively light. Each strand, like chenille, is composed of very fine silk, of which four or five rows are placed upon a passementerie, producing a charming and novel effect. We have only seen it used on mantles, although made in all colors. Sometimes one row, at other times three, are placed on the bottom. Paletots generally admit but of one, and a row to match round the sleeves and pockets. Leather trimmings meet with a certain amount of success, and are even worn on muslin bodies. We do not, however, anticipate a continuance of this style. Many thin bodies and fichus to wear with low-bodied dresses of lace or muslin, trimmed with ribbons, are made.

Dresses in worked Indian muslin will be fashionable this Summer, and worn out of doors with rotondes to match.

Some pretty models of dresses have come under our notice, a description of which we are sure will please our readers.

A dress of taffetas, of the color called cuir; the bottom of the skirt trimmed with a ruche of the same. It has also rings, one in the other, formed of velvet ribbon, edged on each side with guipure, and, in the middle of each ring, a medallion of guipure flowers. The body is high, with a postillon basque, trimmed in front with a Swiss plastron of velvet and guipure. The sleeves are a Coude, opened at the wrist, and trimmed to match.

A dress of Indian foulard, in silver gray, spotted over with small black Chinese designs. The skirt is trimmed with four rows of chicorees in black taffetas, waved, and about eight inches apart. A similar trimming is placed on the body or sleeves.

Although the new bonnets have not undergone much change in form, our principal modistes are displaying so much good taste in the arrangement of trimmings and the choice of materials, that we must certainly allow the bonnet of the present season to be a decided improvement on that of last year. The following models will, we think, substantiate our remarks:

A bonnet of white crinoline, lined with Mexican blue crape. On the front a bouquet of corn-flowers and wheat; another of the same inside, with a double ruche of white tulle and blue crape. The curtain, which is pointed, is composed of blonde and crape; strings of blue ribbon.

A pink crape bonnet, trimmed with ruches of the same round the front and curtain; on the left side a bunch of white lilac, and on the right a moss-rose, surrounded with tulle and crape.

Although rather premature as yet to make any allusion to the form of hats, yet as the shapes seem pretty well determined, we may venture to describe a few of the leading styles. They are mostly high in the crown, and rather pointed both behind and in front. Sometimes one edge is raised like the old Amazone hat, but never more than on one side. The other is left flat. We need hardly say that this style is only very partially adopted. The trimmings are placed in front, whether composed of flowers or feathers. If feathers are used, they are generally of two colors. The Incroyable, Mademoiselle, Henri III., and the Montpensier are the favorite shapes.

THE WAR AT VICKSBURGH—THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE.—In continuation, from the *Intelligencer* of the 1st instant, of the details of Gen. GRANT's operations against Vicksburgh, we insert below some highly interesting extracts from the army correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES. These letters furnish the latest intelligence received by mail from our lines in front of Vicksburgh, and confirm the impressions produced by prior accounts, that at no time since the opening of this unfortunate war has our army performed a greater amount of labor within the same time than has been recently performed by that under Gen. GRANT.—*National Intelligencer.*

OBITUARY.

—Hon. Samuel A. Brown died in Jamestown, Chautauque County, on June 7, 1863. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Hebron, Conn., Feb. 20, 1795. He commenced the study of the law in his 18th year, and having completed his course, started for "the West," ultimately settling at Jamestown. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and in the next year commenced practicing in the Supreme Court. He was elected to the Assembly in 1826, and was appointed District Attorney for the county in 1828. In 1843 he wrote a history of Chatauque County, and in 1844 was again elected to the Legislature. He died of typhoid fever.

—The New Bedford *Mercury*, in a notice of the death, at the storming of Port Hudson, of Lieut.-Col. Rodman, commanding the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts regiment, says he was the only son of Benj. Rodman, Esq., of that city, unmarried, and aged about forty-two years. He fitted for College at the Friends' Academy in that city, and graduated at Harvard University in 1862. He visited California soon after the gold fever commenced, and returned by way of Calcutta and the overland route through Europe. He was absent about two years, and with this exception and that of his college life, was always a resident of New Bedford. He was a Representative in the Legislature of 1862.

—Charles E. Cross, Captain U. S. E., who was killed whilst throwing the bridge across the Rappahannock for the passage of troops for the recent reconnoissance, was a son of Hon. Robert Cross, recently deceased at Lawrence, and was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1837. He was a graduate of the Putnam Free School, Newburyport, in 1853; and went from that city to reside with his uncle, Mr. George Cross, in Troy, N. Y., where he graduated at the Renssalear Polytechnic Institution in 1856. Soon after he entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated early in 1861, ranking the second in a very large class.

—Col. Charles Jackson Paine, of the Second Louisiana (white) regiment, who was killed in the battle of Port Hudson on the 27 ult., belonged in Boston, and was a son of Charles Cushing Paine. He was born in 1833, and graduated at Harvard College in 1853. At the organization of Senator WILSON's (Twenty-second) regiment, he was commissioned as Captain of Company I, whence he was transferred to the Thirtieth regiment, of which he was Major until the appointment of Major Horace O. Whittemore, when he accepted the command of the Louisiana Second.

—Hon. Samuel G. Andrew, a prominent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., died on June 11. He has been Member of Congress, Member of the Legislature, Mayor of the city, Alderman, Supervisor and School Commissioner. Twice he has been elected to the office of Mayor of that city, the last time in 1856. He was elected to Congress in 1857, and served a full term. He was Postmaster under President Tyler.

—Jacob Forney, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was killed on May 6 while in the discharge of his duties. On the day mentioned, when the train under his charge was near Coatesville, Chester County, deceased was in the act of looking back at his train from the window, when his head struck a telegraph pole, with such force as to crush it in a shocking manner, killing him instantly.

—Col. E. P. Chapin, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York regiment, who fell in the same battle with Col. Paine, entered the service as a Captain of the Forty-fourth regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and when the One Hundred and Sixteenth was organized was appointed its commander. He was a resident of Buffalo.

A New-Yorker Saves a Commissary Train from Capture.

ADVENTURE OF MAJ. KIERNAN, FORMERLY OF THE NEW-YORK SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 8.

An item lately telegraphed from Cairo, regarding the unjustifiable seizure by the rebels of a train of five ambulances, which had been out to bring in a number of Federal wounded, contained several inaccuracies. Maj. KIERNAN (formerly Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth New-York and Third regiment M. S. M.) has arrived here and gives us the following particulars:

Col. CLARK WRIGHT, Sixth Missouri cavalry, was ordered out with three hundred men of the regiment, and four mounted howitzers, to recover them. He started on the 6th of May, from Rock Spring, and, passing through Port Gibson, reached, on the same evening, the place where the ambulances had been captured, which was at Oakland College, near Rodney. It was forty miles from Rock Spring, the starting-point of the expedition. There they drove in the enemy's pickets, and pursued them for some time. But, ascertaining that the enemy, in much superior force, were about surrounding them, they immediately took about ten prominent citizens prisoners as hostages and retreated. The prisoners included Dr. WM. L. BRECKINRIDGE, the President of the College, and his two sons. One of these was JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, who a few years ago had a duel with one LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, in Canada, whom he wounded; and at a later time, while editing the *Courier* in New-Orleans, had another duel with NIXON, the editor of the *Crescent*, and in which BRECKINRIDGE was wounded.

The detachment then fell back toward Port Gibson with the prisoners, traversing a broken country in the night, and skirmishing with the enemy all the way. About 10 o'clock Maj. KIERNAN, of WRIGHT's regiment, was severely wounded in the shoulder, and thrown from his horse. At 2 A. M. they reached Port Gibson. They held possession at 10 A. M., when they ascertained that the enemy were about surrounding the town. The place being indefensible, Col. WRIGHT fell back to a hill beyond Bayou Pierre, two miles south of the town toward the Federal army. About an hour after his departure, the rebel cavalry dashed into town and captured Maj. KIERNAN's orderly and nurse, and his horse and accoutrements. They offered a parole, which he declined. Skirmishing between Col. WRIGHT's command and the rebels (then in possession of the town) was kept up for some time, when both retired in opposite directions. That night the rebel cavalry again entered Port Gibson. The Major was a second time offered a parole, which was again declined. He was very kindly attended by a Confederate surgeon. On the 16th ult., about daylight, from the open window of his room at the hotel, he heard a conversation between a rebel officer and a citizen, to the effect that about 10,000 rebels were concentrating at Port Gibson for the purpose of capturing trains going from Grand Gulf to GRANT's army. A large commissary train, to leave the following day, of which they had heard through spies, was a particular object in view.

Roused by this information, he got up, and guided by further information given by negroes who were preparing to flee themselves, he went through back gardens unobserved and reached the brush. He crossed Bayou Pierre on a log, and at last reached Grand Gulf, eight miles distant. He was completely exhausted and fainted on arriving there. He gave information of the designs of the rebels and it was forwarded to Gen. GRANT, thereby saving, probably, a most valuable train from the hands of the enemy. Major K. has been warmly recommended by high officials of the Army of the Tennessee and Department of the Missouri to the President for promotion. Gov. GAMBLE, Gens. GRANT, BLAIR, SCHOFIELD, HURLBUT, SULLIVAN and half a dozen others of rank bear testimony to the gallantry of his services, and unite in asking the Government to recognize them by his advancement.

Rev. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, when taken to Gen. GRANT's headquarters, had an interview with that officer, which resulted in the unconditional release of himself and sons. Permission was also given him to return to Oakland—take the female members of his family and remove them to Kentucky, or to any place in the North he pleased. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has never been a supporter of the rebellion, and he has remained South during the war wholly on account of his inability to get away with his family.

A Military Execution in Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MURFREESBORO, Friday, June 5, 1863.

WM. A. SELKIRK, convicted by a Military Commission of the murder of a citizen named ADAM WEAVER, of Wilson County, last March, expiated his crime to-day upon the scaffold. Col. STAUGHTON, Provost-Marshal of the post, was intrusted with the execution of the order. At about 1¼ o'clock, the Thirty-seventh Indiana, commanded by Lieut.-Col. VANSCHRADER, moved to the prison. At 1:25 o'clock the prisoner appeared, and, strongly guarded, took his seat in the wagon in waiting. The drop was attached to the rear of the wagon, and extended to about the middle of the bed, and elevated to within a few inches of the top. On this was placed a plain, unvarnished coffin. The prisoner displayed very little if any trepidation, and walked unsupported, with a firm, unfaltering step, to the wagon. He was a large, well-developed, fine looking, though sternly visaged man, and seemed to be about 33 years of age. He wore trousers of the customary butternut hue, and a white woolen cloak. The vehicle was drawn by six light brown horses, and was followed by an immense concourse of citizens and soldiers.

The scaffold was erected in an open field, to the right of the Woodbnry Pike, about a half mile from town. The prisoner seemed to suffer no agitation of any consequence, until he appeared in sight of the gallows, when his countenance suddenly put on a death-like palor, and only regained the calm serenity it wore when the wagon passed through the immense multitude that awaited the arrival of the prisoner. The execution was witnessed by at least 10,000 persons, mostly soldiers.

Immediately in front of the prisoner stood the son and daughter of the murdered man; the latter actually made application to the authorities for permission to adjust the rope about the neck of the doomed man. The prisoner asserted his innocence most positively just previously to being swung off, and said he had hopes of eternal life.

Positive information from Franklin has been received to the effect that the attempt of the enemy to take the place proved futile, and that our forces have captured two hundred prisoners.

The United States in 1863.

Mr. BIGELOW, our Consul at Paris, has prepared and published, in a volume of 500 pages, a history of the mineral, agricultural, industrial and commercial resources of our country, together with a review of the causes which produced the existing Rebellion, and an account of its progress and results. This work is designed to furnish Europe with needed information, and from the attention it is attracting, is evidently in the way of accomplishing its object. The London *Saturday Review*, a widely circulating and influential journal, of the 23d ultimo, contains an elaborate and impartial notice, from which we extract the opening and concluding paragraphs;

MR. BIGELOW ON AMERICA.

Mr. BIGELOW, finding that the French were destitute of any good account of the United States in their own language, resolved to write one for them; and the present volume is the fruit of that resolution. It aims at supplying a portable cyclopædia, in which information may be found upon every subject likely to interest persons intending to enter into relations of any sort with the States, either as traders or immigrants. It describes not merely their history and their political constitution, but their geology, their botany, their mineralogy, their commerce, their manufactures, the state of public education, and many other subjects. All this is comprised in a volume of little over 500 pages. Of course, a book so closely packed with information contains little else than facts. The volume is, indeed, something between a blue book and an instructive pamphlet, and claims no other merits than those which belong to such publications. To such merits, however, it has an undoubted claim. It is a simple, straightforward account of a variety of important matters, and it is full of authentic information.

* * * * * *

On that part of Mr. BIGELOW's book which does not refer to the war, the only remark that can be made is the one which was made long ago: "Is not this the great Babylon that I have builded?" The mind sinks under the contemplation of the masses of wealth which are stored up for the use of mankind in that marvelous magazine, the North American continent. Vast rivers, lakes like seas; boundless plains almost inexhaustibly fertile; the richest mines of gold, silver, copper and coal in the world; enormous forests—in short, wealth in every conceivable form and in boundless profusion—are there; and the whole is presided over by a Government of which one great object appears to be to summon every human creature who is discontented with his lot in the world to come and help to consume it all. Even after full allowance has been made for all the horrors and miseries of the present war, it is probable that no other nation in the world contains so enormous a mass of well-to-do people. The wonderful thing is that any one should draw from that fact any particular inference about the American form of Government. The circumstances of the country have done infinitely more to produce the Government than the Government to produce the circumstances. Set down in the midst of boundless wealth, many millions of Europeans, all or most of whom originally left Europe because they had intelligence and spirit enough to feel dissatisfied with narrow circumstances and to wish to be rich—and of course you have a Democratic Government and a vast number of well-to-do people. To infer from this that there is any specific virtue in Democracy is like drawing a similar inference from the fact that a particular Democrat has had a large fortune left him. To give the Americans their fair proportion of praise and blame would be a difficult task, but very little of either ought to be derived from the fact that they are very numerous and exceedingly well off.

A Brilliant Charge at Vicksburgh by a Vermont General.

The following extract from a letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, gives an interesting account of a very brilliant charge by a Vermont General, during the recent attempt to storm the works at Vicksburgh:

"Conspicuous among the brilliant charges upon the rebel works on the 22d inst., was that of Gen. RANSOM's brigade, supported on the right by the Eighth Missouri, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois, under command of Col. SMITH of the Eighth Missouri. The charge assigned to this brigade was made through a network of ravines, full of thick undergrowth and fallen timber. Gen. RANSOM had formed his brigade in line of battle by battalions closed in mass, the Eleventh, Ninety-fifth and Seventy-second Illinois and Fourteenth Wisconsin in advance, with the Seventeenth Wisconsin in advance, all under cover of a ravine within sixty yards of the rebel works. At the concerted signal for the grand assault, he moved his brigade forward with a unanimous shout, which could be heard above the roar of artillery for miles around. Before advancing twenty steps, he encountered a deadly fire from the enemy, massed behind his earthworks in vastly superior numbers, and a terrific storm of grape and cannister from an enfilading battery, which appalled and for a moment checked his advancing column. Col. HUMPHRIES, leading the Ninety-fifth Illinois, fell stunned, and apparently killed, from the concussion of a shell. His color-bearer also fell. Col. NEVINS, of the Eleventh Illinois, was killed, and Lieut.-Col. WRIGHT, of the Seventy-second, seriously wounded. All who were conspicuous on the field fell at this instant. The column wavered, when Gen. RANSOM rushed to the head, seized the colors of the Ninety-fifth, and waving them high above his head, shouted, 'Forward, men! We must and will go into that fort! Who will follow me?' The tide was turned. The column advanced to the impassable ditch before the works, and fought most desperately for full thirty minutes across the breastworks, when Gen. RANSOM, satisfied that the position could not be carried at that point, that his promised support would not come up, and that his brigade would be sacrificed by a further continuance of the unequal contest, regardless of all personal danger, took a conspicuous position, where he could be heard by his whole command, and thus in clarion tones addressed them: 'Men of the Second brigade! we cannot maintain this position. You must retire to the cover of that ravine, one regiment at a time, and in order. The Seventeenth Wisconsin will remain to cover the movement. The Seventy-second Illinois will move first, and move now. Move slowly. The first man who runs or goes beyond that ravine shall be shot on the spot. I will stand here, and see how you do it.' The movement was executed as coolly by every regiment as if upon an ordinary battalion drill, and the command was reformed in the ravine, within a hundred yards of that fearful battle-ground, without confusion and without a single straggler.

Although this assault, like all others of that day, from lack of proper support and from topographical and physical difficulties impossible to be overcome, was unsuccessful, and caused fearful loss of life, it has made a noble record for Gen. RANSOM and his gallant brigade—a record never surpassed and hardly equaled in the history of this or any other war."

Important Orders by the War Department.

ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 6.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 166.—The Allotment Commissioners appointed by HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of New-York to promote enlistments, passed the 17th of April, 1863, are hereby recognized by the War Department as on an equal footing with the Allotment Commissioners of the United States, in all the armies, detachments and posts; and all commanders, paymasters and officers in the service are directed to respect and treat them accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

RESISTING THE ENROLLMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 5.

On the application of the Provost-Marshal for military aid in performance of duties imposed on him by law, the commanding officer of the military department will furnish such force as he may deem necessary. If he cannot supply the force asked for, or does not deem it necessary, he will immediately so inform the Provost-Marshal, in order that the latter may properly advise the Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

THE ENLISTMENT OF MINORS

GENERAL ORDERS No. 170, June 9.—The following paragraphs for the revised regulation of the army are modified as follows:

No. 931.—No person under eighteen years is to be enlisted or reënlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit.

No. 932.—If the recruit be a minor under eighteen, the parent, guardian or master must sign the consent to enlisting, which will be added to the preceding declaration in the following form, &c.

No. 933.—Forms of declaration and consent, in case of a minor under eighteen, having been signed and witnessed, the recruit will be duly examined, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gov. Yates' Adjournment of the Illinois Legislature.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

Whereas, On the 8th day of June, A. D. 1863, the Senate adopted a joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* on said day at 6 o'clock P. M., which resolution, upon being submitted to the House of Representatives on the same day, was by them amended by substituting the 22d of June and the hour of 10 o'clock A.M., which amendment the Senate thereupon refused to concur in:

Whereas, The Constitution of this State contains the following provision, to wit:

SEC. 13, ART. 4. In case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper, provided it be not a period beyond the next constitutional meeting of the same:

Whereas, I fully believe that the interests of the State will be best subserved by a speedy adjournment, the past history of the present Assembly holding out no reasonable hope of beneficent results to the citizens of the State, or the army in the field, from its further continuance;

Now, therefore, in view of the existing disagreement between the two houses in respect to the time of adjournment, and by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution aforesaid, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby adjourn the General Assembly now in session to the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, A. D. 1865.

Given at Springfield, this 10th day of June, A. D. 1863.

(Signed) RICHARD YATES, Governor.

Scandal in Canadian High Life

AN ELOPEMENT TO THE STATES.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 10.

There was considerable excitement yesterday at the Police office and hotels, and among hackmen and newspaper reporters, in regard to the elopement of a Toronto heiress with a Captain in Her Majesty's service stationed in that city. At an early hour yesterday morning the friends of the young lady arrived from Toronto, in search of the unprincipled fellow and his dupe. The matter was at once placed in charge of Chief MUDGETT and the Sheriff, and nearly the whole police force of the city were put on the track of the shoulder-straps.

The facts in the case, as near as we could learn yesterday morning, are as follows: On the evening of the 3d or 4th of June a grand fancy dress ball was given in Toronto, which was attended by this British Captain, (who is a married man, and who gives his name as MOORE,) and by Miss GEORGIANA LETITIA MCTAVISH, his present companion. She is a young woman of fine personal appearance and fascinating address—perhaps nineteen years of age. She is the niece and ward of ANGUS CAMERON, the President of the Bank of Toronto, and is intelligent, highly accomplished and reported to be very wealthy. At this ball the Captain proposed an elopement, and the parties clandestinely left the hall and took the first train leaving Toronto.

They arrived at Congress Hall on Monday evening, where the libertine registered their names as Mr. and Mrs. MOORE. "*Mr. Moore*" leaves a wife and family in Toronto. Yesterday morning Mr. ANGUS CAMERON, the girl's uncle, accompanied by JAMES HENRY MORRIS, barrister and solicitor at-law, of Toronto, arrived in town in pursuit of the girl. She was traced to the above hotel, but her seducer had by some means become acquainted with the arrival of her friends, and had disappeared. Hon. S. E. CHURCH and Judge MUNGER were employed by Mr. CAMERON as assistant counsel in the affair, and an order was immediately obtained from the Supreme Court for the arrest of the villain, the warrant charging him with abduction and seduction.

Up to a late hour last evening no arrest had been made, although it was ascertained that a hackman had been engaged to wait at a certain house in an obscure street to convey shoulder-straps to a safer locality. The hackman waited an hour or two, but his customer did not arrive. It is supposed that he is secreted somewhere in the city.

The girl takes the matter coolly, and says she is "not frightened." She is evidently of the opinion that her deceiver (?) is able to take care of himself, and "more too."

The Third New-York Artillery.

ORDER FROM GEN. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
NEWBERN, May 20, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144.—The term of service of many of the Third New-York artillery having expired, and they being about to leave the Department, the Commanding General feels called upon to express his thanks to them for the past, and his best hopes and wishes for their future.

The Commanding General hopes that after a brief enjoyment of home, the memory of the brave deeds in which they have participated in this Department, and the memory of their friends left behind, will induce many or all of these officers and men to reenlist and return again to the Department of North Carolina.

There are few among the parting who cannot recall with pride the siege of Fort Macon, the affair at Rawles' Mills, and the actions of Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro and Washington.

The Commanding General sympathizes with the companions and families of those brave men who have fallen, and whose memory will ever remain recorded in the annals of this Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, A. A. G.

Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. R. W. JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, 20TH ARMY CORPS,
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 3, 1863.

SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION: When you last met the enemy he was in such overwhelming force that you were compelled to fall back under his murderous fire. It is not at all likely that such will be the case at your next meeting. Let each man in the division feel that the reputation of his company, regiment, brigade and division rests upon him. The memory of those brave spirits whose bones are now bleaching on the bloody field of Stone River, should nerve every man to deeds of daring. Keep up your organization under all circumstances; obey your officers; aim low and deliberately.

KENTUCKIANS!—You are fighting for your very existence. Should this rebellion succeed your happy homes will be destroyed, and you will be forced to seek homes among strangers.

Soldiers from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois! If the rebellion is not crushed, your borders will be drenched with the blood of your kindred and friends. Perpetual war will exist on your frontier. Noble Pennsylvania has sent her gallant sons to assist you; and now *strike for freedom*—deal a blow with an iron hand, and one that will materially contribute toward peace, and when the clash of arms is no more heard you will return to your happy homes, and a grateful country will love to honor you. By order of

Brig.-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON.

Another Edict from Cornyn.

On the 26th ult. Col. CORNYN set out from Corinth, Miss., with three regiments of cavalry, to make an expedition into Alabama, and returned on the 1st inst., bringing with him 600 head of horses and mules, 200 negroes, and 100 rebel prisoners, including one major, three captains, and four lieutenants. At Savannah, Tenn., our troops were called on to surrender by one Col. BIFFLE, to whom Col. CORNYN sent the following reply:

To Col. Biffle:

SIR: Your pompous demand for the surrender of our little squadron of cavalry—Fifteenth Illinois regiment—occupying this place, and your cowardly retreat before you received Capt. CARMICHAEL's intrepid reply, suggested to me the propriety of visiting upon the traitor citizens (who tried to assist you in the capture of that gallant little band) a little of the legitimate vengeance of my Government. Therefore, in the name of our glorious Republic, I hereby make good the grand exordium of the Declaration of Independence, *i. e., that all men are created free and equal; and, to-day*, I free and take with me from this town every colored creature who inherits with the human race the image of his Maker and an immortal soul.

I am, Sir, the willing and obedient servant of my country,

FLORENCE M. CORNYN,
Colonel Tenth Missouri cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

A Letter from Major-Gen. Hooker.

HIS VIEW OF THE LOYAL LEAGUES.

The following letter from Major-Gen. HOOKER has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

Alex. F. Reed, Esq., Corresponding Secretary First Ward U. L., Allegheny City, Penn.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th May, announcing my election as an honorary member of the First Ward Council Union League, of Allegheny City.

Permit me to tender my thanks for this courteous compliment, and for the friendly sentiments which you so kindly express. And in so doing let me assure you of the sincere gratification felt, not only by myself, but by every officer and soldier in my command, at the earnest efforts making through loyal associations like yours, to strengthen the hands of the Government, to fill the ranks of the armies, and to put down treason *everywhere.*

Trusting that you may grow stronger and still more vigorous in your great work, to the end that a permanent Peace may be declared only when the Union is permanently restored,

I remain, with great respect,
JOSEPH HOOKER,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

More of the Rebel Pirates.

DOINGS OF THE ORETO.

We find the following in the report of the bark *Smyrna*, which arrived at New-Bedford on June 11:

"May 7, in lat. 5° 50' S., lon. 34° 40' W., spoke English bark *Agrippina*, forty-two days from Swansey for Pernambuco, with coal. The captain reported that five days previous, while near the island of Fernando de Noronha, they had been boarded by a boat's crew from the clipper ship *Lapwing*, of Boston, who reported themselves as belonging to the Confederate steamer *Florida*, which was then lying at Fernando de Noronha repairing, and that they had taken two other ships with the *Lapwing*, and had fitted them out as privateers, with *wooden guns*, and they were cruising from the Rocas Reef to three degrees east of Fernando de Noronha. They also reported that they had taken two ships which were burned by them. The Captain of the *Agrippina* expressed strong secession sentiments, and from what we could see on board of her, we have good reason to think his coal was for the *Florida*, and as the *Lapwing* had a cargo of coal when taken, the *Florida* had taken a supply from her, and the *Agrippina* had been sent further south. The Captain stated he was going to Pernambuco for orders. The crew told the third mate of the *Smyrna* that they shipped to go from Swansey to Trinidad direct, and back to England; that they had been cruising about Fernando de Noronha for a week with chains bent and both anchors off the bow, and they were suspicious that something was wrong.

The Case of Acting Provost-Marshal Major Constable.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 12.

The prosecution of Maj. CONSTABLE, the former Acting Provost-Marshal for the City of Baltimore, charged with fraudulently retaining about $3,000 belonging to rebel prisoners, who were placed under his charge, was disposed of to-day, on a technical error in the indictment.

The Court expressed no opinion on the merits of the case.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 0
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Harger is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have the startling news this morning that the brig *Clarence*, "tender" of the pirate *Florida*, before reported as having captured the bark *Whistling Wind*, has made five captures in addition to that one—all between the 7th and 12th inst., and three of them in latitude 37° 18′, longitude 75° 04′, *only forty-five miles from Cape Charles*, and consequently in close proximity to Fortress Monroe. Four of her captures were burned and two released on bond. The vessels captured were, in addition to the *Whistling Wind*, the brig *Mary Alvina*, the bark *Tacony*, the schooner *M. A. Shindler*, the schooner *Kate Stewart*, and another, name unknown.

The news from the Rappahannock is up to noon yesterday. We have an intimation that a movement of some kind is in progress, in the fact that the execution of a private of the Nineteenth Indiana, for desertion, fixed for yesterday, was postponed because the regiment was in motion.

There is another story from Vicksburgh of the capture of a second bearer of dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston. The document, which was hemmed in his coat, is said to have read thus: "We can't maintain our position above fifteen days, ammunition being mostly exhausted."

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, of June 9, states that Gen. Herron took 8,000 men to Vicksburgh to reinforce Gen. Grant, and that Gen. Vandever took 4,000 more.

The Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday has this paragraph, which confirms the intelligence we have already published: "Gen. Grant has been largely reinforced, and additional troops are still being hurried to his assistance. The movements of troops through our city for the past ten days, both by land and water, have been very active. In accordance with a rule of conduct long since adopted, we have taken no notice of these transfers in the *Journal*, but as they are fully detailed in the Eastern papers, there can be no longer any use in withholding the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Grant will be fully able to cope with the rebel force which may be brought against the rear of this army investing Vicksburgh. The strengthening of the Army of the Mississippi has not weakened in any degree the defences of Kentucky, for, though many of the old regiments have been taken away from our State, their places have been fully supplied by other troops."

The latest rebel reports from the vicinity of Vicksburgh do not appear to be quite so sanguine of success in compelling Gen. Grant to raise the siege. Our pickets are said to be ten miles deep around the place, and every means of approach is closely guarded.

The rebel reports of the great cavalry fight on the Rappahannock state that Fitzhugh Lee was severely wounded, and that a number of prominent rebel officers were killed. They acknowledge a loss of several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, and that we gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters near Brandy, and also near Brandy Station.

Intelligence from New-Orleans a day later—to the 7th—is received by the *George Washington*, which arrived at this port last evening. Gen. Banks had issued an order forbidding any steamer from New-York to pass Quarantine without a special order from the Commanding Generals, unless a mail ship, or transporting stores for the Government—a regulation made necessary by the continued refusal to transport soldiers' mails, except upon inadmissible conditions. There is no later news from Port Hudson.

Correspondence from the mouth of Red River, which we publish this morning, will be found of much interest. It is to the 31st ult., and gives details of the important events in which the gunboat fleet had participated up to that time. The mouth of both the Red and Black Rivers are now strictly blockaded, and the Atchafalaya, down to Brashear City, is held open. Various rumors were current as to the whereabouts of Kirby Smith and his rebels, but nothing was feared from him.

Another fight has taken place at Triune, Tenn., resulting in the defeat of the rebels. On Thursday, about 5 o'clock in the morning, Forrest, with 5,000 rebel cavalry and two batteries, attacked the cavalry division commanded by Gen. Mitchell, but was repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued six miles. The rebel loss was 21 killed, 60 to 70 wounded, and 10 prisoners.

On Friday afternoon, near Middletown, Va., the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry and the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, with a section of artillery, had a skirmish with some 400 rebel cavalry. The rebels were drawn into an ambuscade, and eight of them killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven captured, including a captain and two lieutenants.

A letter from Harrisburgh, dated June 2, says that Gen. Couch expresses the opinion that the rebels would now be in that city if it had not been for the attack made upon Gen. Stuart's force near Beverley's Ford on Tuesday last.

A late copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* announces that all exchange of prisoners, privates included, has been stopped, on account of what the rebel authorities claim to be a breach of cartel on the part of this Government. They claim to have an excess of prisoners in their favor of 17,000. This is much larger than has been generally supposed.

It is strongly suspected that Col. Orton and Lieut. Dunlap, whom Gen. Rosecrans so summarily executed as spies, were emissaries, trying to make their way through our lines to Canada, on business for the Confederate Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Japan to the 11th of May has been received by way of San Francisco. There were thirteen British war vessels at Kanagawa. The English Admiral had demanded of the Japanese Government a large indemnity, and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, the British Consul. Should the demand be refused, England and France would declare war against Japan. The native inhabitants had nearly all left Kanagawa, and all merchant vessels had been detained to take on board the foreign residents in case war ensued, which was considered probable.

The Mayor and Comptroller will notify the Common Council on Monday that they have selected the *Herald* and the *Tribune* as Corporation papers. The heads of departments will also be notified to the same effect.

The weekly report of the Health Officer shows the number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week to be 116, a decrease in the mortality of 2 from the week previous. Of the deceased, 13 were men, 29 women, 40 boys, 34 girls. Adults, 42; children, 74; males, 53; females, 63; colored persons, 4. The principal diseases were as follows: Bronchitis, 3; congestion, 5; consumption, 10; convulsions, 8; diphtheria, 6; dropsy, 5; erysipelas, 3; fevers; 7; inflammations, 14; marasmus, 12; scrofula, 2. Nativities were: United States, 89; Ireland, 14; England, 6; Germany, 4; unknown, 2; Wales, 1.

On Piers Nos. 12 and 13 North River, the Government officials have placed deserters to work on the transports during the strike of the stevedores, and have a company of regulars to protect them.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative* states that an order has been sent to Major Hunt by the War Department for the payment of the First Colored regiment. The officers are to receive the same pay as those of white regiments, and the soldiers $10 per month. The Paymaster will leave the fort in a few days to execute the order. This long-desired event has been brought about through the exertions of Senator Lane and Hon. A. C. Wilder.

The gunboat *Osage* has been obliged to come to Cairo from Vicksburgh, for repairs to her turrets.

Transactions in Breadstuffs and Provisions were more extensive on Saturday. Flour was irregular in value, while Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard were firmer. Less activity was discernable in Fish, Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Tallow and Whisky. Cotton was inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Wool. Freights continued quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 563 vessels of all classes in port.

Protecting Our Troops—The Law of Retaliation.

There is an absurd attempt being made in certain quarters to throw doubts on the ability, and even on the right of the Government, to protect, by retaliation, negro soldiers, who may happen to be made prisoners, from being put to death by the rebels. One writer, in the columns of one of our cotemporaries, declares that whatever the law of nations may say as to the propriety of our recruiting our armies from amongst the slaves, it says nothing whatever against the right of the South, or of any other Government, to punish its own subjects or deserters for treason when found arrayed in arms against it; so that, though the black prisoners may not be hanged as blacks, they may be hanged as traitors or mutineers.

To concede to the rebels, however, the right of hanging negroes who have never been in their military service, on the charge of either treason or desertion, simply because they happen to be found fighting in ours, would be to surrender our whole case against the Confederacy, and for this reason alone our Government will take good care to do nothing of the kind. If our theory of the war be correct, and the rebellion be a rebellion, and those engaged in it traitors, there is nothing either in our law, or in international law, that gives the revolted masters a higher claim on the allegiance of their slaves, than that of the United States Government. The slaves, according to the theory on which we are fighting, owe the National Government fealty first, then the State to which they belong, and then their owners. They are no more bound to assist or obey their masters in committing treason than in committing any other crime, and they are bound to assist in preventing them from committing it, or any other crime, on the summons of the constituted authorities. Consequently, for us to admit that their helping us to overcome the armed resistance of their owners to the Government, was an offence for which the owners might hang them if they caught them, would be to stultify ourselves in a manner so gross that even Copperheads, in their better moments, would feel humiliated by the spectacle.

Many of the black regiments that have been raised are composed of negroes of Northern birth, some of whom are citizens of the States in which they have lived, and all of whom are citizens of the United States under the Attorney-General's recent ruling, just as non-electors in England are British subjects in spite of the fact that they do not vote. The rebels, we believe, propose to hang these men, too, having, of course, previously caught them, not as either deserters or traitors, but simply as blacks. They deny them, it appears, what was never in historical times denied to any race of men—the right even to fight, if they are brave enough and strong enough to attempt it. We very much doubt whether there is a man at the North who will have the hardihood to say that we could find, either in law, or morals, or religion, the shadow of an excuse for not protecting these people, after they have marched to the battle-field under our flag, from everything but the fortune of war and the usages of civilized belligerents. It is not to be supposed for one moment that we shall permit Jefferson Davis to interpolate into the code of civilized warfare the ravings of the Richmond *Examiner* upon the *status* and destiny of the black race. If he does not like the color of our troops, we are all as sorry for it as courtesy requires, but as long as they *are* our own troops, it shall be our duty to see that they run no more risk on the battle-field than soldiers usually run.

There is, however, another consideration which is, perhaps, of more weight in this matter than all the others combined, and which may save a great deal of discussion. It is that while hanging two or three negroes would produce no effect, a general massacre of negro prisoners would be so revolting that even the Confederates, in their present condition of dependence on Christian opinion, are not likely to attempt it, no matter what their theories may be of negro duty or status. A fundamental principle of the laws of war is that the vanquished are the property of the victor, to kill or enslave at his pleasure. This was in early times literally acted upon, but the growth of Christianity and civilization substituted first ransom, and then simple detention, for the ferocious penalty of earlier times. But only in the majority of cases; for, under certain circumstances, such as the capture by assault of an untenable post, the massacre of the garrison would still be a lawful, though cruel, act. But for the same reason that Generals do not now kill their prisoners, Sovereigns do not kill their revolted subjects. In theory the traitors, perhaps, deserve to be hanged, and so do mutineers; but in practice no such thing as a wholesale slaughter of traitors or mutineers ever takes place in cold blood. A dozen traitors or deserters may be executed, but when they reach thousands, humanity forbids. The civilized world will not, in short, permit wholesale massacres even of the worst criminals, because it is disgusting and savage; and there is no better reason. To the Thugs in the South, who are always talking of "the black flag," and of "halters," and "swinging," and "extermination," and "no quarter," this may seem an unpleasant fact, but it *is* a fact. Their theories about negroes are not shared by any sane people on the globe, and their code of morality furnishes a good deal of entertainment to the tame and "unchivalrous" Christians of other lands; but as long as they confine the practice of them to people who acquiesce in them, we should no more think of restricting them in the enjoyment of it than of depriving a Hottentot of his morning meal of field mice. But if ever they attempt to indulge them at the expense of those who repudiate their authority, they may rely on it they will be visited by an execration so general and so deep as to justify almost any extremities to which we might proceed in punishment or retaliation.

Chicago on the Rampage.

We have ever held the young City of Chicago in fair esteem as a representative of Western enterprise and prosperity. Its natural position at the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan, made it the gateway of a large commerce seeking water transportation to the East, and its bifurcated little river could not have been planned better by art to accommodate the trade that the young city was destined to control. These facts, aided by Eastern wealth invested in numerous converging railroads, soon pushed Chicago into importance as a Western town; and by the year 1860, it contained over 100,000 inhabitants and several good hotels.

But in the year 1860 aforesaid, the National Republican Committee selected Chicago as the place at which their National Convention should be held. What moved to this choice, 'twere hard to tell. There was probably no better reason than that the Democratic party had held *their* National Convention in the West (at Cincinnati) four years before, and had nominated Buchanan and Breckinridge, who proved successful candidates. The fact of a Democratic precedent should have been sufficient to condemn the proposition in regard to the Republican Convention. But it was not, and the country can see the unhappy results. The Convention was held at Chicago. A vast arena, called the "Wigwam," was prepared, in which Illinois chiefly elongated itself and shouted its favorite son into popular favor and the Presidency. We don't object to this. Illinois had a right to press her own citizen; Mr. Lincoln had a right to receive the nomination; and the enthusiastic support that made him President was a flattering tribute to his virtues as a man and his ability as a popular expounder and defender of republican principles. What we *do* lament in all this matter is the effect produced on the City of Chicago by the events flowing from that Convention. From having been the most busy, business-like and admirable, *if* not modest city in the country, Chicago, since that Convention, has become one of the most blatant, crazy, and arrogant political communities that we ever read of. It has acted ever since 1860 as if it had not only created Abraham Lincoln from the dust of the earth, but had made him President; and would unmake him, and make others in his stead; and so continue ordering men and things for this poor Republic *ad infinitum*, according to the will and pleasure of the said City of Chicago.

We can hardly remember a week since the present Administration came into office, when the newspaper press of Chicago was not badgering it for want of sense or backbone—not a month has passed without bringing a delegation to Washington to "look after things" and instruct the President. At the present moment an internecine strife prevails between the professed friends and the avowed opponents of the Administration in Chicago far more terrific than rages anywhere except between hostile armies in actual combat. Chicago thinks the fundamental principles of free government are at issue in the quarrel between her partisan newspapers, certainly the most reckless and incendiary in the country, and that the battle for the rights of man should have been fought out in her streets between the Federal troops on one side and a mad mob on the other. Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, and Culpepper Court-house, are nowhere, when the wrath of Chicago is raised.

Boston has been styled by its "self-conscious" citizens the "hub of the universe." Chicago surpasses Boston in conceit and self-idolatry, and, refusing to be only the "hub," arrogates the importance of the axle-tree of creation. It is time to put down the breaks on this too ambitious town. It is going too fast, No people can survive such accelerated velocity. A pause, a season of reflection and a little ice-water to the head, will do all classes in Chicago a vast amount of good. Above all things, there should be a careful abstinence from Conventions for at least three lunar months. These convocations are the bane of the Lake City, and if its present high-pressure excitement should end in dissolution, the verdict will assuredly be—"Died of Convention on the brain."

We are sincere in offering this counsel, and Chicago would do well to heed it. The late paroxysm that alarmed the country, and would have ended in scenes of lawlessness and blood, but for the action of Senator Trumbull, Representative Arnold, and a few like sensible men, and the interference of the President himself to appease the storm—occurred in a week when *three* Conventions were meeting in Chicago! This is a fact—and can any one be surprised that Chicago was found on the rampage? The great Canal Convention was regarded as a meeting to ditch the continent, so as to have room for Chicago grain elevators, reaching from St. Paul to the Atlantic. The Medical Convention was an assembly of Galens seeking the *heart* of the nation in order to diagnose its physical and thence its mental condition. The Young Men's Christian Association met in body at Chicago, as at the feet of Gamaliel, and when they went forth it was to be to "the healing of the nations," by instructing them in the moral efficacy of Conventions. Too much Convention has made Chicago mad.

Some charitable persons may think we overstate the monomania of Chicago, but we do not. It is a very bedlam of fanatical excitement and fierce wrangling. Its entire population is divided into Copperheads and Spread Eagles. Their chief occupation is holding Conventions, and hurrahing for Vallandigham, and taking the oath of allegiance. The railroads, the Boards of Trade, the Dock Companies, the Public Halls, everything and everybody in Chicago, is infected with the fatal epidemic of "self-consciousness" and Conventions. The *Railway Gazette* of that city, (and surely if anything should be free from the poison of the times, it should be such a sheet,) just where we expected it to tell us at what places we changed cars, and got our breakfast on the first train from Chicago to Sundown, breaks forth in the following frenzied notice of a mass meeting:

> "The ears of Grandmother Trumbull and Mrs. Nancy Arnold were greeted by a few spiteful hisses, and they wilted forthwith. Their knees knocked together, they trembled like aspens, and dropping on their marrow bones, they begged the President by telegraph, 'for expediency's sake' (the plea of *pusillanimous, chicken-hearted, white-livered cowards and poltroons as they are*,) to allow the 'fire in the rear' to go on, and to the astonishment of tens of thousands of loyal men in Chicago, who would have maintained and carried into effect Burnside's order *with their lives if need be*, the President of the great United States of America heard the *bleating of these tender sheep*, caught the cowardly infection, became panic struck and hastened to undo what had thus far been so righteously done. By this act *Abe Lincoln* has insulted the intelligence, public spirit and unswerving loyalty *of the people of Chicago and thrown distrust and doubt upon the ability of the Government* to enforce its own authority, through one of its ablest and noblest defenders and exponents."

We stop at this. If even the Railway Guides and Business Directories of Chicago can be stuffed with columns of such arrogant, scandalous, and incredibly foolish and disgusting trash as this and find public sympathy, we can see at once the depth and intensity of the madness that prevails there.

The Conscription.—The Enrollment in the Fourth Congressional District in this City will probably be completed, so far as taking the names, in about a week's time. The Enrollment has been effected in the most thorough manner—people being called upon at their places of business and labor as well as at their residences, that no one may possibly escape. Notice is given in the Times, to-day, that if any one knows any name not enrolled, he should report it to the Deputy Provost-Marshal. The names of all persons are taken and arranged in alphabetical order, and the names of those residing out of the City, or in another district, are respectively sent to the district in which they reside, and compared, so as to prevent a double Enrollment.

But very little opposition is made to the Enrollment, except by the class of persons who do not properly understand the laws and institutions of the country, and whose fears have been wrought upon by the designs of unprincipled men. By far the larger proportion of men look upon it as a good joke, and are merry over it—they either showing the $300, or believing that the fall of Vicksburgh and the 50,000 negroes soon to be in service will bring the South to its senses.

New Military and Charitable Institutions.—Several new and valuable military institutions are at this moment rounding themselves into form. There is the Soldiers' Home, for such soldiers of this State as have faithfully served their country, and are disabled from further service, There is the Invalid Corps, for such disabled soldiers as are unfitted for hard field service, yet are anxious to spend their lives in the lighter military labors, such as garrison duty, etc. This furnishes a splendid opening for our wounded veterans who are now daily coming out of the hospitals convalescent. Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army or honorably discharged, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third Battalion. Provision is also made, to some extent, for the education and maintenance of the families of those of our soldiers who may be left unprovided for by the casualties of war. One institution, the "Union Home School," held its anniversary on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, which was honored by the presence of the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Education, and a vast and wealthy audience. It now has in charge 175 soldiers' children, all of whom are fed, clothed and cared for; and application has been made for the immediate admission of 100 more. They will be admitted as soon as this liberal and patriotic community furnishes the means, which no doubt will be done as soon as they are informed that the means are needed.

A Prussian Coup D'Etat.

William of Brandenburgh has just put an end to the controversy between his Government and the Lower Chamber, by closing the Diet. The reasons assigned in the royal speech for this arbitrary proceeding cannot justify it. The addresses of the national representatives to the King, denouncing the illegal acts of Ministers; their opposition to the cartel conventions; their refusal to suffer the privileges of their President to be curtailed, afford but a poor basis for such a course; and if the people should conclude that their deputies have been dismissed because they dared to discharge their public duties, the conviction will not tend to strengthen the Court party at the next election. The sudden closing of the Chamber could not indeed have occurred at a more favorable period for the interests of liberty. Had the session been prolonged, the popular branch of the Diet, by factious obstruction of some beneficial measure, might have given the Cabinet a plausible pretext for getting rid of them. But now the Representatives can return to their constituents, and say, "We have been dismissed, ere the public business had well commenced, because we have stood up for your rights and ours, because we have attempted to shield Prussia from dishonor." Under these circumstances the people are likely to give the Liberal party an overwhelming majority in the next Chamber.

But though the closing of the Diet has been most opportune for the hopes of freedom, it has been premature and impolitic for the interests of the Crown. William should have followed the precedent of Pitt and George the Third, not that of Charles the First and Strafford, as he seems determined to do. When Pitt took office under George the Third, he had hardly twenty supporters in the House of Commons; he had to deal with an opposition the most powerful and unscrupulous that Minister ever encountered. Did he, therefore, advise the King to close the session or to dissolve the Parliament? Not so. On the contrary, he maintained his ground against his opponents, submitted measure after measure to the House, and not till he had demonstrated to the country that his enemies were only actuated by factious motives, and wholly regardless of the national weal—not till he had suffered them to blast their character and destroy their influence, did he counsel a dissolution and an appeal from the Parliament to the people. Thus it was that the son of Chatham obtained that majority in the Lower House, which gave him the control of the destinies of England for almost a quarter of a century. We do not mean to intimate that, if even the Prussian monarch and Von Bismark had followed the example of Pitt, the result would have been the same. But they should have endeavored to prevail on the Chamber to sanction their military law, and the budget for the current year, before they dismissed it. They would most probably have failed to get either passed, yet they should at all events have tried—since, had they succeeded, they would have been able to carry on the Government without violating the Constitution; while, had they failed, the responsibilty would have been on the Chamber, and they would have had the plea of tyrants for their future acts. Closing the session, is not of course a formal dissolution of the Diet. But we may nevertheless take it for granted that the present Diet will never be convoked again. That William and his Premier have made up their minds to have things their own way for the remainder of the year, may be gathered indeed from the concluding paragraph of the royal address. "The Government," it says, "reserves to itself the power of determining in what manner the unsettled financial measures shall be brought to a conclusion, and hopes to come to a future understanding with the representatives of the country." That is, the old game is to be played once more. The King, by virtue of his prerogative, is to levy taxes, and raise armies, and disregard the Constitution; and, when a new Chamber shall have been elected and organized, he will solicit whitewashing at the hands of its members, and ask them to legalize the arbitrary acts of his Government during the recess.

This is a dangerous and desperate course to pursue, and one which, if persisted in, may cost William his crown. The Prussians are doubtless a very patient people, and have a great veneration for the House of Brandenburgh. But the systematic violation of their Constitution by him who ought to be its most strenuous upholder, may yet undermine their loyalty, and render them as little regardful of monarchical prerogative, as their King is of popular rights. Allegiance and protection are correlative duties, nor has the sovereign, who declines to protect his people, any just title to their allegiance. The rights of the Prussian nation under the Constitution are not less sacred than those of the King. Whatever may be William's opinion to the contrary, he is indebted to that contemned instrument for the Prussian sceptre, not to "right divine;" and if he continues to violate the conditions on which he holds the crown, he will cease to be a lawful ruler, and will degenerate into a tyrant, whom his people will be justified in deposing whenever they have the power to do so. The high-handed career which he is running will inevitably lead to his dethronement and exile. The fate of Bomba or Charles the Tenth awaits him.

The Ubiquitous Smith.—We have Kirby Smith in a new region this morning, playing havoc all round, and this time with the army of Gen. Banks. During the last week he has cavorted up and down the Mississippi River on both its banks, (wonder how he crossed and recrossed;)—up and down the Red River, and up and down generally. He has been at Milliken's Bend, Young's Point, Point Coupee, Semmesport, and Port Hudson. He has waded through swamps, forded rivers, swam bayous, and swept from point to point, hundreds of miles apart, with the velocity of lightning. Had the name been John Smith we might have supposed there were two or twenty different persons; but there can only be one Kirby Smith. Having devoured Gen. Banks' army, he can now turn his attention to Gen. Grant, and after that Rosecrans and Hooker may lie on his route. As he seems to be everywhere at the same moment, it may be doubted whether he is anywhere at any one moment.

Gen. Banks' Position.—Some fears are expressed for Gen. Banks—fears lest a rebel force of 10,000 men, less or more, gathered from Mobile and elsewhere, or a detachment from Johnston's army, might suddenly march to his rear and make an assault, while the rebel garrison sallied out and attacked his line of investment. The main value of Vicksburgh is that it gives the rebels command of the Mississippi, and Port Hudson would effect the object as well. If Johnston finds it impossible to operate in Grant's rear, he will relinquish that object, fall on Banks' rear and capture his army, which will make up for the inevitable loss of Vicksburgh. At Port Hudson, also, he would be within striking distance of New Orleans, where we have no army now that could for a moment withstand him.

We do not wish to underestimate the force of these speculations; but we may remark. 1. We have heard of no rebel force as yet anywhere in the rear of Gen. Banks. 2. If any such force were approaching, Col. Grierson, who is operating with his cavalry as far east as the line of the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, would give timely notice of it. 3. If Gen. Banks' force is too limited in strength to withstand a large rebel army in its rear and front, he could, by concentrating his army on the river bank, get under protection of the gunboats, which would shield him from any attack—though, in this case, the rebel garrison at Port Hudson might effect its escape—or he could cross the river to its west bank, where the enemy could not follow him. 4. If, after this, the combined rebels were to project a march on New-Orleans, Gen. Banks' army would reach that city or Baton Rouge on his transports long before the rebels could march there; and the army and navy of the Lower Mississippi could easily hold New-Orleans. These considerations seem sufficient to allay any apprehension for Gen. Banks. But beyond these things, it is quite certain—5. That if Johnston, despairing of Vicksburgh, were to attempt to transfer his army to Port Hudson, Gen. Banks, who is in communication with Grant, would inform the latter of the fact, and Gen. Grant could detach at least 40,000 men in pursuit, and would undoubtedly smite the rebels victoriously, hip and thigh, as he has always smote them when he could meet them in the open field.

Military Bearings in the Southwest.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* says: "On the fate of Vicksburgh hangs the fate of Middle and East Tennessee. If we play eternal smash with Grant, good bye to poor Rosecrans; but if Grant gives Pemberton his quietus, then farewell, a long farewell, to the proposed reoccupation of Nashville and Southern Kentucky." The *Rebel* is right in its speculations on the vast bearings of the campaign against Vicksburgh, and the results likely to follow upon the success or failure of either side. It is not merely Vicksburgh—not merely the Mississippi River—it is the whole Southwest whose fate will be decided, for some time at least, by the fortunes of Grant. The fall of Fort Donelson, far north on the Cumberland River, carried our arms to Nashville, to the southern line of Tennessee, to Florence in Alabama, and subsequently to Memphis and to Vicksburgh itself. Hardly less far-reaching could be the results of a success at Vicksburgh. We doubt whether the rebels would try to make a stand anywhere west of the Tombigbee River, and they might even find it necessary to retreat to Montgomery or Atlanta. It would probably also compel Bragg to evacuate Shelbyville by making an attack on his rear feasible, and might give us possession of East Tennessee, and plant us on the line of Georgia, and close to the Southwestern line of Virginia. The fall of Donelson not only gave us half the rebel territory this side of the river, but, in its consequences, it may be said to have given us the whole country west of the Mississippi; for no great rebel armies have latterly existed in that region; and the occupation of its stragetic points is simply a matter of our convenience. If we obtain the States of Mississippi and Alabama by the fall of Vicksburgh, that section would probably be for some time in the same condition in which the trans-Mississippi region has been—haunted by guerrillas and having small rebel bodies stationed here and there to give us trouble. But the war there, in its larger features, would be closed.

Loyalty of the Dutch.—The Reformed Dutch Church, less considerable in size than many of the Christian denominations of the country, is inferior to few in intelligence, wealth, and social influence. It is a homogeneous, conservative body, embracing many clergymen of distinction. At the recent meeting of the General Synod at Newburgh, of which the Rev. Dr. Chambers, of this City, was President, the Report on the State of the Country gave expression to the loyalty of the body in terms singularly dignified and appropriate. Without a word of discussion, the vote was taken—an earnest, rousing *aye*, attesting the Christian patriotism of the Church. The call for negative votes was responded to by a solitary tenor voice. The President declared the vote to be almost unanimous, when the owner of the "No" arose and inquired if he might explain his vote? "No, Sir," said the President. "Can't I, with the leave of the house?" "Yes," said the President, "does any one move for leave?" Not a member stirred to take the parliamentary clamp from the jaws of the only avowed "Copperhead" in a body of one hundred and thirty members. Poor encouragement that for Northern secession sympathizers.

CAVALRY.—The cavalry battle on Tuesday last was far the greatest cavalry engagement we have had in this war, and one of the most noteworthy on record. Our correspondent's account of it was the most extended, lucid and vigorous, that has been anywhere published. There were about twenty-five thousand horsemen engaged on both sides, or about twelve thousand on each, with infantry and artillery supports; and the fighting, much of it hand-to-hand, lasted for ten hours. Our troopers behaved splendidly, and furnished another proof of the efficiency of our cavalry arm. The superiority of the rebel horsemen is a thing of the past. The Government, it will have been noticed from our advertising columns, is specially inviting troops for the cavalry, through the Provost-Marshals, and there is no more inviting work than this for the chivalry of the North.

A PIRATE NEAR HOME.

Six Vessels Captured by a Tender of the Florida.

Four of them Burnt and two Bonded.

Three of the Captures Made Forty-Five Miles from Cape Charles.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

The following dispatch has been received from New-Castle, Del.:

A "tender" to the privateer *Florida* has made six captures of merchant vessels, of which she burned four and bonded two.

The captures were made between the 7th and 12th inst.

The following are the names of the vessels captured:

Bark *Whistling Wind*, of New-York, loaded with coal for Key West.

Brig *Mary Alvina*, of Boston, loaded with Government stores and bound for New-Orleans. This vessel was burned in north lat. 34°, lon. 75°.

Bark *Tacony*, of Philadelphia. She was captured on the 12th inst., and was bound home, in ballast, from Port Royal. The *Tacony* was turned into a privateer in place of the "Tender," whose name was the *Clarence*, of Baltimore, and was also a prize of the *Florida*.

The schooner *M. A. Shindler*, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J. This vessel was bound from Port Royal to Philadelphia, in ballast. She was burned on the 12th inst.

The schooner *Kate Stewart*, of Philadelphia, which is now here. This vessel was bonded for seven thousand dollars and released.

The crew of the brig *Mary Alvina* reported that another vessel, name unknown, was also bonded and released.

The *Tacony*, *M. A. Shindler* and the *Kate Stewart* were captured in lat. 37° 18', lon. 75° 4', only forty-five miles from Cape Charles.

The *Kate Stewart* was released, in consequence of having so many ladies and other passengers on board.

The prisoners of the other vessels were transferred to the *Kate Stewart*, with the exception of the *Whistling Wind*, who were sent to St. Thomas on a Danish vessel, a few days before the *Kate Stewart* was captured.

The Capture of the Bark Tacony by the Privateer Clarence or Coquette.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 13.

Capt. WILLIAM G. MUNDY, late of the bark *Tacony*, captured by the brig *Clarence* or the privateer *Coquette*, makes the following report:

"On the 12th of June, at 6 o'clock A. M., when about forty miles off Cape Virginia, in Lat. 37°, Long. 75°.04', I was spoken by the brig *Clarence*, of Baltimore, who said she was short of water, and wished for a day's allowance. Of course I hauled to on this appeal to humanity, and their boat, with an officer and six men immediately came aboard. They told me they were fifty-five days from Riode Janeiro, were bound to Baltimore, and were entirely out of water, and would assist me in passing it to the boat. While taking the after hatch off, I was confronted by the officer of the boat, who presented a pistol at my head, and stated that my vessel was his prize a prize to the Confederate States, and ordered me to leave for New-York. Immediately after, or while transferring my crew, the schooner *M. A. Shindler* came up, and was hauled to and captured. While transferring the crew of the latter, the schooner *Kate Stewart* came along, but she having several lady passengers on board, and being an old vessel, was ransomed on giving bonds in the sum of $7,000. We were then all transferred on board the *Kate Stewart*. The pirates then transferred their guns, ammunition, supplies, &c., from the brig *Clarence* to the bark *Tacony*, and set fire to the former vessel as well as to the schooner *M. A. Shindler*. We were then released, the pirate standing off to the southeast. The brig *Mary Alvina*, Capt. CRODICH, was also captured on the 9th inst., in lat. 34° 25', long. 74 23'. She was bound from Boston to New-Orleans with commissary stores. I ascertained that the night before we were boarded the *Clarence* threw overboard four guns in consequence of seeing a steamer painted lead-color in sight, which she supposed to be a cruiser. She had only one gun, a twelve-pounder left.

The *Tacony*, which is now being used as a privateer is of 375 tons burthen. She was painted black, is tautly rigged, has light spars, and one starboard quarter-boat. A schooner and a brig were in sight when we left the pirate. The schooner made away. The *Tacony* was in ballast. She left Port Royal on the 7th instant, having carried coal to that port for the Government. The commander of the pirate is CHAS. W. REED, of Jackson, Miss., who represented himself as the Lieutenant commanding the vessel. He is a light-built man, light complexion, and not disposed to be communicative. We were, however, treated with all the consideration possible under the circumstances.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Seizure of the Steamer Maple Leaf by Rebel Officers, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 12.

The steamer *Maple Leaf* left here for Fort Delaware on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. She had on board ninety-seven rebel prisoners, mostly officers. When about two hours out, a few of the prisoners, led by "Med. McGow," seized the guard, and took possession of the Steamer. They at first decided to run the steamer to Nassau but found that they had not sufficient coal. They then run the steamer ashore about eight miles from Cape Henry Light, and all but twenty-seven escaped in small boats. Twenty-three of the twenty-seven that remained were paroled. Capt. SEMMES, a son of the rebel pirate, was among those that escaped. They made the Captain of the *Maple Leaf* take an oath that he would proceed to Fort Delaware and not report their escape until he arrived there. They also paroled Lieut. WILLIAM A DORSEY, the officer in charge of them and his guard. As soon as the prisoners left the boat the Captain started for this place and arrived here early yesterday morning.

The propeller *Eastern States*, from Baltimore, arrived this morning.

The steamer *Maple Leaf* left for Fort Delaware this afternoon with the remaining rebel prisoners.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dacotah* arrived here this afternoon.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 13.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York*, from City Point, has arrived. She has on board the English and Austrian Consuls.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

A War Expected Between that Country and England and France.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 12.

The bark *Eldridge* has arrived, bringing Japan dates to the 11th of May.

At Kanagawa, there were thirteen British war ships, two Dutch war vessels, the flagship of the French Admiral, and the American steamer *Wyoming*

The English Admiralty had demanded of the Japanese Government a large indemnity, and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON, failing which France and England would declare war against Japan.

The Japanese had nearly all left Kanagrwa.

All the merchant vessels had been detained there to take on board foreign residents in case war ensued, which was considered quite probable.

Private letters express great fears that all foreigners must speedily leave Japan.

The French and English fleets are determined to commence hostilities unless the Japanese Government acceded to the demands of England before the 26th of May.

The American Minister was endeavoring to reconcile matters.

Eight American merchant vessels were awaiting the result of affairs at Kanagawa, on the 11th of May.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 13.

The markets generally are quiet.

Money is easy.

Two millions two hundred thousand in treasure have been received here since the 1st instant.

Atlantic currency Exchange is at the rate of 30 to 35 per cent premium for gold in New-York.

Legal tender notes sell at 66 to 67 cents.

The rates for Sterling Exchange are without alteration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 13.

The steamer *Constitution* sails this forenoon with upwards of 200 passengers for New-York.

The *Constitution* also takes $866,000 in treasure, of which $626,000 is for England, and $240,000 for New-York.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* sailed at the same time. She takes a large number of passengers for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 13.

The business of the week closes quietly. The apathy of buyers is very great.

In liquors there is nothing doing. Some descriptions of metals have advanced, owing to the heavy losses sustained by the destruction of the *Commonwealth* and *Sea Lark*.

The mail steamer to-day took 480 passengers for New-York, the rates being $240 for the first cabin, $165 for the second cabin, and $50 for the steerage.

The opposition steamer took 430 passengers for New-York, the rates being $145 for the first cabin, $80 for the second cabin, and $35 for the steerage.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Five hundred soldiers unfit for active service in the field, but competent to perform other duty, have been assigned to the Invalid corps, and will proceed to Harrisburgh. These form the nucleus of this organization.

COL. D'UTASSY'S CASE.

The following was the formal sentence of Col. D'UTASSY and its approval:

And the Court, after further consideration, did sentence Col. F. G. D'UTASSY, the prisoner, "To forfeit all pay and allowances now due, and that may become due to him: To be cashiered: To be confined at hard labor for the period of one year, at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct: To be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or employment in the service of the United States; and the crime, name and punishment of the delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New-York."

II. The whole proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case having been laid before the Secretary of War, the following are his orders thereon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1863.

The proceedings, finding and sentence of the Court-martial in the foregoing case are approved, and the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., is designated as the place of confinement of the prisoner. The Adjutant-General will issue the proper orders to carry the sentence into effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Approved: A. LINCOLN.

MAY 27, 1863.

REWARD OF GALLANTRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 160.—A Medal of Honor has been awarded to Private SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, for having, by individual bravery and daring, captured from the enemy two colors at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and received in the act a severe wound. He will be transferred to the Invalid corps as a commissioned officer.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

REBEL PRISONERS FOR EXCHANGE.

Commissary General of Prisoners HOFFMAN has ordered the removal to Fort Deleware of all rebel prisoners in the Southwest remaining unexchanged, about 2,500. About the same number are confined there. Arrangements for their exchange are nearly completed.

ARIZONA.

Mr. MCCORMICK, Secretary of Arizona Territory, is here, in consultation with the Government in reference to the duties of his office. Gov. GURLEY and the other officials of the territory are expected in a few days, to make final arrangements for their expedition.

PROMOTION.

E. D. WEBSTER has been promoted to a high position in the State department. He is respected for his fidelity to business and uniform gentlemanly courtesy.

REVENUE DECISION.

The following decision in relation to the deduction, from annual income, of money paid for room rent, has been rendered:

"Persons boarding and renting a room or rooms, and claiming, in income return, a deduction of the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, must be able to show that they occupy the rooms as a house is usually occupied, for a home; that is, for lodging, feeding and maintaining their families. The rent of rooms leased as private apartments, and used as lodgings, as in hotels and boarding-houses, and not used for housekeeping purposes, is not held to be within the meaning of the clause (section 11, act of March 3, 1863) allowing a deduction for house rent, and, by the equity of the statute, for room rent, where rooms are used as a substitute for a house."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following are the findings of several general courts martial held within the lines of the Army of the Potomac:

Capt. ALBERT S. CLARKE, Twenty-ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, for corresponding with the enemy, to be dismissed from the service.

Second Lieut. WM. H. DEBERASE, Twenty-first New-Jersey Volunteers, for cowardice and misbehavior in presence of the enemy, to forfeit all pay, bounty and allowances due or to become due, to be disarmed and the insignia of his rank torn from his shoulders, and to be publicly reprimanded in front of his regiment. Also, to be cashiered and utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States. And this sentence to be published in all the newspapers of Hudson and Mercer Counties, New-Jersey, where the regiment was raised.

Second Lieut. SAMUEL LONG, Sixty-first, and Second Lieut. JAMES COLE, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, one for drunkenness on duty and the other for being drunk while on guard, to be cashiered; also, First Lieut. BENJAMIN E. FRENCH, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, for a similar offence.

Private JOHN P. WOODS, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, found guilty of desertion, sentenced to be shot to death with musketry.

Lieut. J. P. COLE, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, was sentenced by Court-martial to be shot. Commuted by the President to dismissal from the service.

Lieut. Jos. B. GAIGE, Fifth New-York cavalry, was convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (drunkenness) and was sentenced to be dismissed. Sentence disapproved on account of marked irregularities in the proceedings.

S. P. JOHNS and W. H. MORRIS, tried before a Court at Trenton, Tenn., were sentenced to be shot for attempting to proceed South with an armed party to join the rebels. Commuted to imprisonment for one year from May 20.

COTTON.

All abandoned or captured cotton received or collected by the special agents of the Treasury Department, under the act approved March 12, 1863, in the Mississippi Valley, above the operations of GRANT'S army, is to be sold at public auction in St. Louis and Cincinnati, alternately on the first and third Mondays in each month, the first sale to take place at Cincinnati on the 15th inst.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that persons whose taxable income exceeds $10,000 per annum are to be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent. whether the income is derived from property held by himself, or partly from property held by trustees for his use.

Assessors should require trustees and *certui que trusts* in cases where they live in different districts to make duplicate returns for transmission to the respective districts, with a view to ascertain the rate of duty to be imposed in case the *certui que trust* has other sources of income.

The tax, at the legal rate, will be collected from the trustee, and the *cestui que trust* at their respective places of residence.

NAVAL.

Chief-Engineer SEWELL has been detailed from special duty at New-York and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard as Chief-Engineer.

Commodore EDWARD DONALSON has been detached from the Receiving-ship *Philadelphia* and ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Keystone State*.

Lieut. G. R. GRAY has been ordered to the command of the Receiving-ship *Philadelphia*.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER FIGHT AT TRIUNE.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

National Soldiers to be Executed for Desertion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, June 12.

The rebels made another attack on Triune, Tenn., yesterday.

At about 5 A. M., General FORREST, with 5,000 rebel cavalry and two batteries attacked the cavalry division commanded by General MITCHELL.

The Federals formed in line of battle, and replied vigorously to the fire of the rebels, who retreated as the Federals advanced.

The Federals pursued the rebels six miles, when scouts were sent out, who reported that the rebels were still retreating.

The pursuit of the rebels was then abandoned.

The rebels lost 21 killed, 60 or 70 wounded, and 10 prisoners.

The Federal loss is six killed, and among them is Lieut. N. C. BLAIR, of the Fourth Indiana cavalry.

Lieut. BLAIR'S body arrived here to-night.

Several executions of Federal soldiers for desertion will take place next week.

There was a grand review of the troops here to-day.

The weather is very hot.

In the river the water is twenty inches deep on the shoals.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, June 13.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 11th inst., has the following:

"JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, June 9.

One of our officers who was captured by Gen. GRANT, and who subsequently escaped, arrived here this morning. He reports that the Yankee army is much depressed by reason of Gen. JOHNSTON massing a heavy force, and by the fact that certain death awaits them. Their officers say it is certain defeat or annihilation."

Capt. THOMPSON, of the staff of Gen. ROSECRANS, under a flag of truce, delivered the effects of the two spies hung at Franklin to Lieut.-Col. WEBB, of the Fifty-first Alabama regiment, this evening. One of the party receiving the flag remarked to Capt. THOMPSON, "So you have hung two of our spies."

He then added that one of them (ORTON) was his particular friend, and was Inspector of Constructions on Gen. WHEELER'S Staff. He did not know the man PETERS. He admitted that the execution was just, and in accordance with military law.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Cars at Elizabethtown Intercepted by Rebel Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 13.

About one hundred rebel cavalry intercepted the cars with Federal horses on board at Elizabethtown to-day.

They captured sixty horses, burned three cars, broke open ADAMS' Express office and stole seventeen hundred dollars in gold, a gold watch and diamond ring.

The rebels then vamosed. Our troops are in pursuit.

Arrival of the Gunboat Sonoma.

The United states steamer *Sonoma*, Commander T. H. STEVENS, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West, 6th inst. She reports that the health of the place was remarkably good. The United States steamships *De Soto*, *Huntsville*, *Octorara*, and the United States schooner *Wanderer*, were in port when the *Sonoma* sailed. All well on board. Annexed is a list of the *Sonoma's* officers:

Commander, T. H. STEVENS; Lieutenant, Wm. Whitehead; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel F. Shaw; Assistant Paymaster, Edward Bellows; Acting Masters, Samuel Very, Jr., Wm. M. Post and Foster Willis; Acting Ensign, Chas. Norton; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Henry E. Rhoades; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Romeo E. Stall; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Asa B. Collins, John A. Pingree and Wm. A. Smith; Gunner, James M. Hogg; Midshipman, E. H. Kellogg; Acting Master's Mates, Chas. B. Staples, Chas. H. Pierce, Wm. V. R. Van Zandt and Samuel Bollock; Captain's Clerk, D. Benson; Paymaster's Clerk, C. H. Titus; Surgeon's Steward, L. D. Frost; Yeoman, Geo. W. Smoot.

From Beaufort, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Expounder*, Capt. DEERING, arrived this morning from Beaufort, N. C., in 46 hours. Nothing of importance had transpired at that place since our last advices. The Third Massachusetts Regiment sailed for Boston the day previous, in the steamers *R. S. Spaulding* and *S. B. Tilley*.

Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 13.

PETERSON'S *Bank-Note Detector* cautions the public against counterfeit $5's on the Bank of Coxsackie, New-York.

The Dacotah.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 13.

The *Dacotah*, from off the North Atlantic blockade, arrived here to day. All well.

Personal.

Brig.-Gen. WM. A. AIKEN, Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, is at present in the City, on a tour of inspection of the military arsenals.

ROSES.—Nothing is so pretty as a rose, unless it be a bouquet of roses. Nothing smells so sweet as a rose, unless it be the blended odors of a hundred roses. The roses grown, and the bunches of roses invented, by Mr. MILLER, of Broadway, reach the very perfection of nature and art.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

PARKER—BERTHOLF.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, CHARLES E. PARKER to CATHARINE ANN R. BERTHOLF, youngest daughter of Daniel V. H. Bertholf.

DIED.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Friday, June 12, LILLIE, youngest daughter of Tredwell and Mary Ketcham, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., from No. 34 West 26th-st., without further notice.

TRYON.—On Saturday morning, June 13, E. W. TRYON, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. L. W. Elder, No. 219 Washington-st., Hoboken, on Sunday, June 14, at 2 o'clock.

SLATER.—On Friday, June 12, after a lingering illness, NICHOLAS SLATER, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, also the Petterson Benevolen Association, are invited to attend the funeral, at his latet residence, No. 127 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEEKES.—On sixth day morning, the 12th inst., PHEBE WEEKES, aged 89 years and 9 months.

Her friends, and those of her daughter, Jane Johnston, are invited to attend her funeral, this (first day) morning, the 14th inst., from Friends' Meeting-house, on 27th-st., east of 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock.

WHITE.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, June 12, suddenly, CHARLES B. WHITE, aged 54 years.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 327.—June 13, 1863.
66, 40, 2, 37, 33, 9, 36, 55, 47, 49, 19, 15.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 328.—June 13, 1863.
50, 24, 42, 48, 49, 22, 19, 18, 9, 78, 38, 77, 2, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS, &c., &c.
A large assortment of the best Scotch and Irish manufactures at retail,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, REDUCED!
Our entire stock of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS will be offered at RETAIL, on and after
MONDAY, June 15,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES!
Our entire Stock, including all the latest Paris Novelties will be sold at retail at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 225 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS.
A very choice assortment for SUMMER DRESSES, at retail—
MUCH UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for one week for transporting the mails twice each way daily, except a single trip on Sunday, between the United States Post-office Station G, No. 1,259 Broadway, and Kings Bridge Park. Stopping for the exchange of mails each way at the intermediate offices or stations, viz.: Harsonville, Manhattanville, Washington Heights, or Carmansville.

The morning mail to leave Station G at an hour to be named by the Postmaster at New-York, and the evening mail to leave at an hour to be designated by him also.

The time to be occupied in the performance of each round trip not to exceed three hours.

The service to be performed by a trusty messenger, over 16 years of age, with a nicely-painted wagon, so constructed as to render the mails placed therein perfectly safe in every particular, and lettered upon each side "U. S. Mail."

This service to commence on the 1st of July next, and to continue four years, unless otherwise directed by the Postmaster at New-York.

Each proposal for the Transmission of the Mails as above stated must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that *he* or *they* undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Postmaster, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed. The Postmaster reserves the right to reject any or all bids for this service, which in his opinion are unworthy of being considered.

All bids for this service should be addressed to the Postmaster at New-York, *for one week*, indorsed "Proposals for Mail Service."

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. J. LLOYD BRECK, THE HEAD of the Associate Mission, Faribault, Minnesota, who is now on a visit to the Atlantic States, with a view to the increase of interest in the Church work, in the growing and important Diocese of Minnesota, and to the raising of additional funds for carrying it forward, will preach in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING next, June 14. Seats provided by the sextons for strangers. St. Paul's is opened every Sunday night for Divine service, at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, June 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The sermon in the evening, the first of a series, of *Religion in Social Life*, will be addressed to young men. Subject—*Life in Earnest*. The public is cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ARMY AND NAVY.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7¾ o'clock, a Union Meeting will be held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our soldiers and sailors with religious reading. Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, Secretary; Rev. P. S. EVANS, of Stamford, Conn., who has just returned from the camps and hospitals at New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; Rev. Messrs. DUTCHER, KALLOCK and others, will address the meeting.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTHEASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodations in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st. Families from the richest to the very poorest can have a pew at a rent in proportion to their means. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-ST.—Services on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. G. A. RELTS at 3½ P. M. Sailors' concert of prayer at 7¾ in the EVENING. Seats free. Sabbath School excursion TUESDAY, 16th, to Biddle's Grove, S. I. The splendid steamer *J. S. Gibbs* and the commodious barge *Cleveland*, are chartered for the occasion. Leaves at 8 A. M. foot of Catharine-st. Tickets at the boat.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the third sermon of a course on "Christ in the Old Testament." Subject—*Year of Jubilee*. At 7¾ P. M., third sermon of a course on the *Unity of the Church*, by Pres. EDWARDS, the Congregationalist. Sunday school, at 2 P. M., and monthly concert at 3 o'clock. There will be singing and addresses.

THE GOSPEL WILL BE PREACHED, (if the Lord will,) on THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, a meeting for worship and breaking of bread, (Acts xx:7,) at 2½ P. M., in the building on the northwest corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., entrance in Christopher-st., up stairs. All are cordially invited to attend

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square. The Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. On SUNDAY, 14th, the Rev. J. LLOYD BRECK, D.D., will be present in the afternoon, and a collection be taken in behalf of his mission in Minnesota.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE.—REV. A. COOKMAN will hold a children's meeting on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 14, at 3 o'clock, in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Children and youth are especially invited to attend. Preaching by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Come and show the children that you are interested in them. Direct route, through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

UNION MEETING IN LEFFERTS' GROVE, corner Tompkins and Gates avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 14, and each succeeding Sabbath during the season. Rev. J. HAYWOOD will preach at 10½ A. M. and other eminent preachers through the day. De Kalb-av. cars run from Fulton Ferry to the Park. Fare 5 cents.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Training of Children*. And at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening; prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

N. Y. PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. W. H. JOHNSON. Also, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH. Seamen and the friends of seamen are invited to attend. All seats free.

145 EIGHTH-ST., OPPOSITE CLINTON-HALL, near 4th-av., a divine spiritual meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, June 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Samaritan Healing Institution, No. 145 8th-st. A lecture and revelation of important truths will be given by highly developed mediums who will be present.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Services at 10½, 3½ and 8 o'clock; the AFTERNOON being for Deaf mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. JOHN W. CLARK, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN in the AFTERNOON and EVENING. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH CHAPEL.—REV. C. D. MURRAY will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel, on 2d-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, morning and evening.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONgregation and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion, of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., known as the Republican Rooms. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

EVE, THE TYPE OF WOMAN IN HER SOCIAL RELATIONS.—This is the subject of the fifth lecture in the Course on "Antediluvian Life," now being delivered by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, north of and near to Myrtle-av., opposite the Orphan Asylum.

REV. T. MARSDEN WILL PREACH IN the Chapel in Cottage-place on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and northwest corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ P. M. Rev. T. WALSH will preach at northwest corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and Cottage-place at 3 and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. —SUNDAY, June 14, morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, the rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French; sermon in English at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL deliver the fourth Lecture to Young Men on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Subject—*Punctuality, its Nature and Advantages*.

NEW METHODIST MISSION—NO. 108 WEST 24th st., S. CURRY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ and 7¾. At 3 P. M., P. CANNON will lecture on the *Fulfillment of the Seven Promises*. EZRA WITHEY, of New-London, will reach on TUESDAY EVENING.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the impending doom of the world, and the advent of the everlasting kingdom. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*Neglected Pulpit Themes—Church Aristocracy, &c.* Seats free.

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURES ON PROPHECY —The thirteenth of the course, will be delivered in the Canal-st. Church, corner of Green-st., on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free

BAND OF UNITED BROTHERS.—W. B. WALTERS, Leader, will conduct the religious services at the Mission Hall, No. 219 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Full attendance desired.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., subject ——; and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE —No. 446 Broadway. Subject SUNDAY EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. C. C. GROSS—*What is Faith?* Appropriate music by a classical Quartette Club. Strangers, young men, and everybody welcome. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. MAYALL will preach in the evening, at 8 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—DIVINE SERvice will be held in the North Dutch Church (corner of Fulton and William sts.,) on SABBATH EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PHARAOH AND PREDESTINATION.—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, as usual, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The above will be the subject of the evening's discourse. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ evening, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. T. L. CUYLER, OF BROOKLYN, will preach by way of exchange, in Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, 13th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., corner of Elm, will hold a Strawberry Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets, including refreshments, 25 cents, for sale at E. V. Houghwout & Co.'s, corner Broadway and Broome-st.; Johnston & Co., jewellers, corner Bowery and Broome-st.; J. W. Tooker, No. 351 Canal-st., and at the door.

ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS, Sunday School picnics and excursions, church fairs, gardens, steamboats, parties, &c., supplied as usual at the old price, $1 50 per gallon, by Patent Steam Ice-cream Company, No. 188 Chatham-squaee. ALBERT HALL, Proprietor.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER WILL preach in the Westminster Church, corner Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn, THIS DAY. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH (ST. JOHN'S PARK,—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE founding of the St. John's Independent M. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will occur on SUNDAY. Anniversary Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Prof. MATTISON. At 7¾ P. M., addresses by Drs. BURCHARD, PHILLIPS and others. All who would like to understand the history, peculiarities and prospects of this new church, are invited to attend these services.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD next SABBATH, at 7¾ P. M., in the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Greenpoint, to give religious reading to the soldiers. Addresses may be expected from the Agent of the Board of Publication Reformed Dutch Church, an Army Chaplin and Rev. Dr. JUNKIN, father-in-law of Stonewall Jackson. Collection will be taken. All are invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST. BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. WM. G. T. SHEDD, D. D. will preach the Anniversary sermon before the Sabbath School of this church, SABBATH EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. The Rev. H. B. SCOTT, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are very cordially invited to attend.

WHAT IS IT TO BE A UNIVERSALIST? —The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. In the morning, the special service of uniting with the church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHARLES-ST. U. P. CHURCH.—SERVICES will not be held in this church until SABBATH, June 21, on account of the church not being ready for occupancy.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—UNION-square.—Rev. W. ROBERTS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, June 14. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Services also in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. J. GOODRICH preaches SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

MILITARY.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
RECRUITS WANTED.
RECRUITS WANTED.
Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, and are least effective, to the Third Battalion.

JAS. W. POWELL, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Invalid Corps, U. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE,
NO. 167 BROADWAY,
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PRESENTATION OF THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY TO BRIG.-GEN. MEAGHER.—The following correspondence has passed between the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council and Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher:

DEAR SIR: A preamble and resolution was unanimously passed by both branches of the City Government, and was duly approved by His Honor the Mayor, on the 29th ult., directing the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council to proffer you, Sir, upon your arrival in this Metropolis, the hospitalities of the City, as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by the people of this City, speaking through their representatives, and as an evidence of their recognition of the invaluable services rendered by yourself and the heroic men comprising the "Irish Brigade," in defence of the integrity of the Union and the perpetuation of the inestimable blessings of free government, bequeathed to us by the founders of this Republic.

The Committee have perfected their arrangements for carrying into effect the intentions of the City authorities in the adoption of the preamble and resolution before alluded to, and have decided to request you to visit the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Chief Magistrate of the City and the members of the Common Council will be present, to extend, formally, to you, the hospitalities of the City of New-York.

Have the kindness to inform the Committee if the above arrangement is in accordance with your wishes; if it is not, have the kindness to indicate a time and place more suitable to your convenience, when and where the Committee will be enabled to perform the pleasing and agreeable duty intrusted to them.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK, No. 129 FIFTH-AVENUE,
June 12, 1863.

DEAR SIR—It will give me great pleasure to meet his Honor the Mayor, and other members of the City Government, at the Astor House, 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, June 16, in very grateful compliance with the invitation conveyed to me, in your esteemed communication of this date.

Thanking you cordially for the terms of honor and friendship, in which that invitation comes to me, I remain, most respectfully and truly yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To Alderman Terence Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.
NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reënter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what children should eat, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. It is on the shortest route from Wall-st. to the city cars. Come to No. 30 Ann-st., and be delighted.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries, pamphlets, magazines, &c., bought for cash; 100,000 books on science, history, biography, &c., on hand; 100,000 pieces of music at less than quarter price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 Times Office.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c.
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the Seventeenth Ward National Union League will be held at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock. All citizens of the Ward are invited to attend. Addresses by Henry A. Burr, Esq., Horace Greeley, and others.

HENRY A. BURR, President.

HENRY S. WALLACE,
FORMAN WHITNEY, } Secretaries.

NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by S. D. HUMPHREY, M. D., No. 41 W[illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a few doors from Fifth-av. Hotel. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 13, 1863.

$10,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	108⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	99
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. Notes Oct. & Apr.	106⅜
1,000	U.S. 6s 1-yr. C...	98⅞
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86...	112
5,000	Mo. State 6s	69
30,000	do...........	69½
3,000	Har. R. 1st M....	112
10,000	Mich. S. S. F....	109⅜
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	102
1,000	T.H.& A.2m.Prf.	92
4,000	Chic.&N.W.I. B.	96
20,000	C.& N.W. 2d M..	58½
5,000	C.&N.W.1stM.b10	87½
2,000	D. L.& W.2M.B.	113
5,000	Cle.& Tol. S. F...	110
500	P., F. W.& C. 2d..	104
1,500	P., F. W.&C. 3d.	84
5,000	do	81¼
20	Merchants' Bank..	108
5	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102½
11	Continental Bank..	98
100	Am. Coal Co	67
5,000	Amer. Gold......	142¼
35,000	do..........	142⅝
40,000	do..........	142½
100	Canton Co..........	29¼
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co....	40½
450	N. Y. Cen. R......	119
50	do.........b10	119
350	do.........s30	118¾
150	do..........	118¾
475	Erie Railway......	94
250	do.........b30	94
100	do..........	93⅞
800	do..........	93¾
700	do.........b10	93¾
300	do.........s30	93⅝
450	do..........	93⅝
800	do.........s10	93½
300	do.........s30	93½
1200	do..........	93½
200	do.........b30	93¾
100	Erie R. Pref....b15	103
100	do..........	102½
100	do.........s10	112½
50	do..........	102½
200	Hudson R. R......	124¾
200	do..........	124½
100	do.........s10	124
200	Harlem R. Prf....	95
100	Reading R......b60	107
100	do..........	106
500	do..........	105
100	do..........	104¾
100	do.........b30	105½
200	Chic. & Alton Pref.	98
32	Tol. & Wab. R......	72
25	Alton & T. H.......	44
100	Alt. & T. H. P......	71
100	Chi & N. W. R......	30½
100	do.........b30.	31
300	do..........	31

500	Har. Railroad......	89
300	do..........	88¾
200	do.........s30	88¾
2200	do..........	88½
300	do.........s10	88½
200	do.........s15	88⅜
400	do..........	88⅝
200	do.........s30.	88⅜
100	do.........s30	88⅜
300	do.........s30	88¼
200	do..........	88¼
900	do.........b10	88⅜
200	do.........b15.	88⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R...s10	115
100	do.........s10	115⅜
900	do..........	115¾
100	do.........s10	115¾
100	do.........s10	115⅝
500	do.........s30	115¾
100	do.........c.	115¾
200	do..........	115½
900	M. S. & N. I. R....	71½
250	do.........b60	72
100	do.........s30	71½
800	do.........s30	71½
500	do.........s60	71
300	do.........b30	71½
250	do.........b30	71⅝
1300	do..........	71¼
100	do.........b15	71¾
50	M. S.&N.I. G.S.s30	113
50	do..........	113½
300	do..........	114
100	Ill.Cen.Full Stk.b30.	96
250	P., F. W. & C......	71½
100	do.........b10	72
200	do..........	72
100	do.........s10.	72
100	Ill.Cen.C.R.S'p.b60.	103
500	do.........b30.	102½
100	do.........b60.	102½
50	do..........	102
200	do..........	101¾
100	do.........s10	101½
100	do..........	101½
1000	Ill. Cen. C. B. Sc..	80
2200	Clev. & P. R.......	86
500	do.........b10	86½
400	do.........s30	86
20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161
600	Gal. & Chi. R......	99
100	do.........s30.	99
200	do.........s10	99
10	do..........	99½
100	do..........	99½
100	Clev. & Tol. R....c	113
100	do.........b30.	111
200	do.........s5.	111
400	Chic. & R. I. R....	96½
200	do..........	96¾
100	do.........s30.	96½
100	Chi. & Alt. R......	71½
100	do..........	71¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Amer. Gold.....	143
5,000	do.........s3	142⅞
10,000	do..........	142⅞
10,000	do.........c	142⅞
5,000	do.........b3	143
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.........	70
300	Cumberland Coal..	25¼
50	do.........s3	25¼
300	N. Y. Cen..........	118¾
50	do..........	118⅞
50	do..........	119
50	do.........c.	118⅞
100	do.........sw.	118⅞
100	do.........b3.	119
200	Erie Railway......c	93⅝
400	do..........	95⅝
300	do.........s3	93¾
500	do.........b3	93¾
200	do.........s10	93⅝
1500	do..........	93½
650	do.........c	93¾
200	do.........s3	93¾
100	do.........b10	94
300	do.........b3	93⅞
200	do.........b4	94
300	do..........	93¾

50	Quicksilver M. Co.c	42½
50	do..........	42½
50	do.........s3	42½
100	Erie R. Pref.......	103¼
100	do.........b30	103¾
600	Harlem R...........	89⅜
500	do..........	89⅜
100	do.........c	89⅝
200	do.........c	89⅝
400	do..........	89¾
100	do.........c	89¾
100	do.........b3	89⅞
200	do..........	89⅞
200	Reading Railroad...	105½
200	do..........	105¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R.b3.	71¾
100	do..........	71¾
200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	86½
200	do.........b10	86¾
50	Chic. & Alton......	72
250	Chic. & N. W. R...	31
50	do..........	31¼
100	Gal. & Chic. R.....	99½
50	Chi. & R. I. R.....	97
100	do.........b5	97¼
50	Pacific Mail........	182½

SATURDAY, June 13—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin advanced 1@1½ ⅌ cent. to-day. The sales at the Stock Exchange Board were at 142⅞@½, but subsequently, on the Street, transactions were made as high as 143@143½ ⅌ cent., closing 143½ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London after the steamers sailed at noon did not respond to the advance in Gold. The quotation is 155½@156 ⅌ cent. The whole export demand for Gold and Silver for the week amounts to only $255,000. The recovery in the price to-day is due, in part, to the more comfortable money market for the Brokers. The Street was also favored with an unusual variety of damaging army rumors, none of which were verified by the afternoon dispatches to the Press.

The Stock Exchange was generally firmer through the day than on Thursday or Friday, and few or no complaints were heard from the Brokers in regard to making up their Bank accounts at 7 ⅌ cent. New-York Central and Erie were especially firm among the Railways. There was only one session of the Stock Board. The following prices were made on the Street later in the day, as compared with Friday P. M.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin........	141½	143	Harlem Pref....	96½	95
U. S. 6s, 1881....	108½	108¾	Mich. Central..	114⅜	115¾
N. Y. Central ..	118½	119¾	Mich. Southern..	71¼	72
Erie..............	93¾	94	Mich.Guarant'd.	113	114
Erie Preferred.	103¼	102½	Illinois Central..	101½	102
Hudson.........	124½	124½	Pittsburgh	87	86½
Toledo..........	113	113	Fort Wayne......	71½	72
Pacific Mail x d.	181	182	Rock Island......	96¼	96¾
Harlem..........	89¼	89½	Northwest.......	30	31
Canton..........	29	29¼	Galena...........	99½	99
Cumberland.....	25	25	Reading...........	105	106

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank shares:

New-York..............	116	Chatham..............	97
Merchants'............	108¼	Bank of the Republic..	106
Mechanics'............	115	Bank of N. America...	108
America................	127	Irving..................	90
City....................	130	Metropolitan..........	110¼
Phœnix.................	110½	People's...............	100
North River...........	102	East River............	98
Tradesmen's...........	105	Market.................	100½
Butchers' & Drovers'..	125	Nassau.................	105
Leather Manufacturers.	160	Shoe & Leather........	105½
Seventh Ward..........	135	Continental............	98
State of New-York.....	102½	Marine.................	140
Commerce..............	104½	Commonwealth........	99
Ocean..................	97	Atlantic...............	74
American Exchange....	105	Park..................	126
Pacific................	135	Manuf. and Merch.....	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64........	104½	Chi. & N. W. int. B...	95
Erie R. fourths, '80.....	108	C. &N.W.1st m., 2d ser.	87
Buff.,N.Y.& E. 1sts,'77.	107	Chi. & N. W. 2d.......	58½
Hud. R thirds '75.......	120	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts..	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73...	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts.....	106
M. C. New 1sts, '82.....	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds........	91½
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts........	122	M. & P. du C. 1sts......	106
Mich. S. seconds.........	101½	Gal. & Chic. ext	112
N. Ind. R. G. L. '68.....	104½	Chi. & R. Island 1sts...	112
M. S. & N. Ind. S F.....	109½	Clev. & Tol. S.F........	110
Pacific R. R. Gr Mo.....	60	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1sts..	109
Illinois Central, '75.....	118	Pitts., Ft.W.& Chi. 2ds.	104
Al. & T. H. firsts.......	104	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds..	84½
Al.& T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds, in.....	82	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B..	55
Chi. & N. W. s. f.......	104½		

The sales to-day of United States Stock of the New Loan, by the conversion of United States Currency, were $1,282,750; of which $1,007,000 through the Loan Agency, and $275,750 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury-office. The old 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 brought 108¾ ⅌ cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,594,831 96, including $101,000 for Customs; payments, $1,787,817 07; balance, $20,862,520 74.

Referring to the retirement from business in this City, on account of ill health, of Mr. John J. Kingsford, the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"One of our oldest and foremost firms in the brokerage line has been changed, by the retirement of a leading and most popular member. Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co. have given way to Wotherspoon & Co., Mr. John J. Kingsford having been forced to withdraw on account of ill health. Mr. Kingsford was born and educated in England, but for nearly a score of years had been a resident merchant of this City. He was well known on 'Change, and was most deservedly held in high esteem by all with whom he had any business or social intercourse. Of late years he had main charge of the grain trade and foreign exchange business of his house. He had been suffering from some form of pulmonary disease for a long time. He was warmly attached to America; loyal to the Union, and proud of the material progress of our Republic. For some months past, he has been in England, where henceforward he is to dwell. His permanent retirement from among us—which was in some measure involuntary—has occasioned very sincere regret wherever he was really known. His character for intelligence, enterprise and probity, was unexceptionable. In referee or arbitration cases he was a favorite with his fellow merchants."

The Defences of Mobile.

From the Richmond Whig.

The samples of "Union" tyranny in the Confederate towns that have fallen into the hands of the enemy, have evidently had their effect in Mobile, and, the *Register* says, have aroused a determination in the people to take their posts alongside of the Confederate troops, and defend the city to the last. Happily, two years of almost daily expectation of an attack by land and water have enabled the vigilant military authorities to place the city in a complete state of defence. While the harbor is impregnably fortified against gunboat attacks, the land defences are so constructed that it would require a powerful army to carry them against even a feeble garrison.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LABOR DIFFICULTY.

Deserters Used by the Government.

The difficulty between the 'Longshoremen and their employers is by no means adjusted, and great inconvenience is occasioned to all who have need of their services. Amongst others the Government is a sufferer, and rather than yield to the extortionate demand of the laborers, is making use of the deserters now in custody.

The Government agents undertook to load the *Cahawba*, now preparing to sail with a cargo of provisions to Port Royal, by sending her into the stream and taking the goods from lighters. But the plan did not succeed. The sum of four dollars per day was offered to 'longshoremen to assist in shipping goods from the lighters. Many were desirous of accepting this offer, a few did so; but at night they were set upon at their homes and beaten. Hence a strong guard of soldiers was placed on the Government piers this morning, and they patrol the docks, with their arms, and protect the Government laborers while the loading of the Government vessels is prosecuted. Besides the guard, a considerable number of soldiers are detailed to perform the work of the 'longshoremen, and they handle the goods with about as much celerity as the 'longshoremen, who scowl at them while they work. The number of deserters at work is about 159, from various regiments, and the greater part of them were brought up from Governor's Island. Company G, of the Twelfth regiment of Regulars, is stationed at the entrance to both piers with fixed bayonets, with strict orders to allow nobody but those who can give a satisfactory account of themselves to pass in or out.

The 'longhoremen are standing around on the corners cursing the soldiers, flinging taunts at the guard; the latter, however, take them good naturedly. The laborers are very excited, and it needs apparently but little provocation to cause a serious breach of the peace. They occasionally groan and hoot the deserters, calling them all the approbrious epithets they can lay their tongues to. The three transports, *Cahawba*, *Detroit* and *Dudley Buck*, are lying at the lower end of Pier No. 12, receiving supplies for Newbern, Port Royal and New-Orleans. About thirty deserters are employed on each.

A large number of strikers, in the meantime, walk the streets in small parties, not only refusing to work, but compelling others to desist. So far, however, they have not as yet interfered with the Government laborers, and seem rather disposed to respect the bayonets of the National soldiers on the piers. It is estimated that the number of stevedores and 'longshoremen out of employment is about three thousand, but the violence of the leaders among them prevents many from accepting the wages which they think amply repay them for their labor.

It is hoped that certain compromises which are to be submitted to-day will be accepted.

Ludwig Uhland.

MEETING OF THE UHLAND MONUMENT ASSOCIATION —LETTER FROM THE SINGER LEAGUE OF GERMANY, ETC.

The Central Association recently formed by the Germans of this City, to aid the fund for the erection of a grand National Monument at Tübinger, to the memory of Ludwig Uhland, the great lamented poet of liberty and progress in Fatherland, met on Friday evening, at the Steuben House, under the Presidency of Sixtus Ludwig Kapff, with Mr. Ludwig Schneider as Secretary, and Mr. J. Nadel Treasuer.

When the death of the celebrated and beloved bard of Germany's best days in recent times was announced last Winter, the whole Teutonic nationality in every part of the world united in mourning their loss. His genius had been a centre of light to them, and had reflected glory upon their language and their fame among the nations. Throughout Europe societies were at once formed to collect popular subscriptions for a monument worthy of his career, and the best voices and pens of his native land enlisted in the cause. The Germans of America were not backward in the good work, and already no less than forty leading musical and other societies here have sent in their adhesion to the Central Association, and have been represented by intelligent and active delegations. The session of Friday evening was called to receive, with due formality, the following communication, which we translate:

STUTTGART, Sunday, April 26, 1863.

The Joint Committee of the German Saengerbund to the Honored Central Uhland Monument Association in New-York:

GENTLEMAN: Your respected favor of April 6, in which you are kind enough to inform us of the establishment of a *Central Uhland Monument Club* was a most joyful surprise to us. In the first moment of our gratification in the midst of our efforts, the news that the German singers in America are not disposed to remain behind those inhabiting the old Fatherland in this undertaking, published it at once. The *Schwæbische Merkur* has already borne it far and near throughout Germany, as you may see by a number of that journal herewith inclosed. Four other German "singer" papers will convey special knowledge of the fact to the singers of Germany.

Under the manifold gloomy circumstances surrounding Germany, every bond that embraces the entire nation, like that which is revealed in the universal honor shown to Uhland, forms for us a brilliant gleam of light.

It is inspiring to observe how the Germans in distant lands always step into the foreground whenever the object is to advance national objects.

In all, about 20,000 florins have already been collected, but there is much yet in prospect. With regard to the erection of the monument, nothing has been positively decided as yet; but you may expect precise information from us, on that head, in the course of the present year, and we shall be greatly obliged to you for any further information respecting the progress and success of your efforts.

Hoping that you may reap the richest return for your laudable exertions, we send you a hearty German Singers' greeting. (Signed,)

Dr. OTTO ELBEN,
Prof. FAISST,
WILHELM WIEDEMANN.

The extract referred to reads as follows:

"NEW-YORK, April 6.

The Central Association for the erection of a Uhland monument has been definitely established under the Presidency of Sixt. Ludwig Kapff, with L. Schneider as Secretary. It already embraces the greater number of the singing and dramatic Clubs of New-York, and has for its object the union of all the musical and similar associations on the American Continent, in the contribution of material aid to the proposed monument to Ludwig Uhland at Tübingen. The German Societies of America, who are represented by a large proportion of their members among the ranks of those who are battling for the national existence and liberty of their adopted country, will gladly contribute their mite to perpetuate the glory of him who was the celebrated bard and champion of the freedom and greatness of the land of their birth."

This communication was received with great satisfaction and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The "Casino" Society of the Nineteenth Ward in this City, then, through their delegate, handed in an important contribution, and after some debate, in which the President, Mr. Schneider, and Messrs. Haendlein, Frey, Erkelenz and others joined, in reference to holding a universal singing and popular festival on behalf of the Monument Fund, the subject was adjourned until the next meeting, which will take place at the Steuben House, on the evening of July 11.

It is suggested that a monument to Uhland, to be erected in Central Park or at some other point in the greatest city of America, would meet with immense popular favor.

A Remarkable Case of Crime.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION, MARRIAGE, DESERTION, ABDUCTION AND ABANDONMENT—ARREST OF ONE OF THE PARTIES IN ALBANY.

A very curious and somewhat complicated case of crime was on Friday afternoon brought to the notice of the Police authorities of this City. The facts and circumstances are as follows: About one month ago, a young woman, named Florence Duval Williams, appeared before Justice Dodge, at the Lower Police Court and made a complaint against David Weils, a young Frenchman of this City, in which she alleged that Weils was the father of a child which was about to become chargeable for its support to the county. Upon this complaint Weils was taken into custody, and arraigned before the Court. He denied each and every allegation in the affidavit of Miss Williams, and no proof of his guilt other than the complainant's testimony was produced. To avoid exposure, however, Weils, upon the advice of some of his friends, concluded to marry Miss Williams, and that ceremony was at once performed by Justice Dodge, in the presence of witnesses. The next morning Weils absconded, and for the next three weeks his wife could learn nothing as to his whereabouts. A few days since she received reliable information that her husband was in Albany, and she immediately went thither to find him. She took with her from this City an infant child about three weeks old, which she at first claimed as her own. When she arrived in Albany she learned that her husband had the same morning left for New-York. Several contradictory statements which she made with respect to the parentage of the infant, aroused the suspicions of the Albany authorities, but no action was taken until they learned that she was about to abandon the child. She was then arrested and held to await an investigation. Officer Hale, of Albany, arrived here on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining testimony to substantiate the charge of abandonment which has been made against her in that city. He brought with him some medical and other testimony, all of which goes to prove that Mrs. Weils is not the mother of the infant which she at first claimed as hers, and that it was a physical impossibility that she sustained the maternal relation at the time indicated by her. The only conclusion that the authorities can come to is, that the child has been abducted from some family in this city. Any person having had an infant two or three weeks old stolen, or spirited away in an unaccountable manner, is requested to apply to the lower Police Court, in Centre-street. At the time of her marriage, Mrs. Weils stated that she resided at No. 59 Centre-street, and that she was twenty-four years of age.

Presentation of the Hospitalities of the City to Brig.-Gen. Meagher.

The following correspondence has passed between the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council and Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher:

DEAR SIR: A preamble and resolution was unanimously passed by both branches of the City Government, and was duly approved by His Honor the Mayor, on the 2th ult., directing the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council to proffer you, Sir, upon your arrival in this Metropolis, the hospitalities of the City, as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by the people of this City, speaking through their representatives, and as an evidence of their recognition of the invaluable services rendered by yourself and the heroic men comprising the "Irish brigade," in defence of the integrity of the Union and the perpetuation of the inestimable blessings of free government, bequeathed to us by the founders of this Republic.

The Committee have perfected their arrangements for carrying into effect the intentions of the City authorities in the adoption of the preamble and resolutions before alluded to, and have decided to request you to visit the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Chief Magistrate of the City and the members of the Common Council will be present, to extend formally to you the hospitalities of the City of New-York.

Have the kindness to inform the Committee if the above arrangement is in accordance with your wishes; if it is not, have the kindness to indicate a time and place more suitable to your convenience, when and where the Committee will be enabled to perform the pleasing and agreeable duty intrusted to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
TERRENCE FARLEY, Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK, No. 129 FIFTH AVENUE,
June 12, 1863.

DEAR SIR: It will give me great pleasure to meet his Honor the Mayor, and other members of the city government, at the Astor House, twelve o'clock, on Tuesday, June 16th, in very grateful compliance with the invitation conveyed to me, in your esteemed communication of this date.

Thanking you cordially for the terms of honor and friendship, in which that invitation comes to me, I remain, most respectfully and truly yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To Aldermen Terrence Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.

Seventh Regiment Matters.

THE DRILL AT EAST NEW-YORK—COL. LEFFERTS TO CONTINUE IN COMMAND.

The Seventh regiment will parade on the 17th inst., forming line on Lafayette-place at 8 o'clock A. M., to proceed to East New-York for military drill and exercise. The men are ordered to appear in fatigue uniform, with canteens, haversacks and one day's rations. The following correspondence on the subject of Col. Lefferts' resignation explains itself:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 25, 1863.

Col. Marshall Lefferts, Commanding Seventh regiment N. Y. S. N. G., New-York City:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resignation as Colonel of the Seventh regiment, N. Y. S. N. Guard.

In transmitting it to these Headquarters, Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, Commanding Third Brigade, N. Y. S. N. G., incloses the following, viz.: A petition requesting you to remain in command of the regiment, signed by twenty-four commissioned officers, together with the names of seven hundred men, rank and file, added to which is his own earnest desire that you may be induced to remain.

I am instructed by His Excellency, Gov. Seymour, to say, that with the foregoing expression of opinions, together with his own knowledge of your efficiency as a soldier, added to which the appreciation, at the present time, of valuable officers in the State National Guard, induces him to ask you to reconsider the matter, and, if possible, withdraw your resignation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General and Lieut.-Col. 11th Inf'y U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1863.

Gen. John T. Sprague, Adjutant-General and Lieut.-Colonel Eleventh infantry U. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult.

I had tendered my resignation of the command of the Seventh regiment only after mature consideration, and not without an effort to separate myself from the honorable and agreeable associations which have always attended it; and not expecting the kind expressions of friendship and attachment from the members of the regiment, which seem to have reached His Excellency, the Governor, to influence him in his decision.

The desire expressed by my regiment, and the manner in which it was conveyed, were well calculated to shake my resolution, when I received the request of the Commander-in-Chief that I should reconsider my resignation.

I sincerely thank his Excellency for his confidence, and the honor done me by your communication of the 25th ultimo.

I leave my resignation as Colonel commanding the Seventh Regiment, in your hands, to be taken up and accepted by his Excellency, the Governor, whenever he may see fit to do so. In the meantime, I shall continue in the performance of my duty.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G

The Invalid Corps.

This new organization, which will be a corps of honor, is progressing very rapidly. Every District Marshal in this City has a large number of men who have previously distinguished themselves in the field. The corps is to be divided into three battalions. In the first, the most efficient men will be placed, who are to do guard duty and perform light marches. The second battalion will consist of those who have lost a hand or arm, and in the third will be placed all who have lost a foot or leg. Companies of the First Battalion will be employed mainly as Provost Guards and garrisons for cities, but may be assigned to forts, field works and railroads near the cities, or other important points. They will be armed with muskets, and will not be liable to active campaigns with the field armies. Companies of the Second Battalion will be armed with side arms only, and will be employed as guards of buildings, hospitals, &c., and will have companies of the First battalion on duty with them when the use of firearms may be necessary. The companies of the Third battalion will be armed with side arms, and will be employed in hospitals as cooks, nurses, ward masters, orderlies, &c., the officers of these companies doing the duties of military assistants at the hospitals. The recruits so far enrolled in this organization, give indications that it will be what it is designated, a corps of honor. The uniforms for the Invalid corps are now being forwarded to the several Marshals.

Ball Play.

VISIT OF THE PHILADELPHIANS—AN EXCITING WEEK IN BASE BALL CIRCLES.

Should nothing prevent, to-morrow, the 15th instant, a selected nine of the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and their friends, will visit this City for the purpose of playing a series of return games with the "crack" clubs of New-York and the surrounding cities. We predict for them a handsome reception. The arrangements to receive them, though necessarily meagre, are completed. We have kindly been permitted to peruse a letter from Col. Fitzgerald, (editor of *The City Item*,) President of the Athletic Club, in which their movements are narrated. It is intended that they shall stay at least a week, and if possible their sojourn will be protracted, so as to give the parties a few days to wear off the keen edge of defeat in social intercourse. The party, consisting of about twenty persons—will leave Philadelphia early on Monday morning, arriving in Jersey City in the 10½ train. After partaking of refreshments they will proceed to South Brooklyn, where they open the ball with the Excelsiors, with which they have an old score to settle. On Tuesday they play the Mutuals at Hoboken; on Wednesday the Eckfords, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D.; on Thursday, the Union at Morrisania; on Friday, the Atlantic at Bedford, and on Saturday the Eurekas at Newark. On the following Monday they will probably play the Gotham. The Athletic Nine is as follows:

1.—Col. Moore, c. f.	6.—F. Bomeisler, c.
2.—Berkenstock, 1st b.	7.—McBride, s. s.
3.—Paul, 2d b.	8.—Klinefelder, l. f.
4.—Wilkins, 3d b.	9.—Gaskill, r. f.
5.—Pratt, p.	

SUBSTITUTES.—Gratz, Smith, Lougherry.

Aquatic.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The arrangements for this interesting affair, announced in a recent issue of the TIMES, have nearly all been completed. The Club has now reached its eighth year, and was never in so flourishing a condition. And the annual regatta and opening day promises to not only eclipse all previous efforts, but also to be one of the most interesting contests of the present season. The Club numbers among its membership some of the finest and fleetest craft that sail on the waters of Gowanus Bay, and between which there has sprung up a spirit of rivalry which can be assuaged only by a formal boat race. These boats, (nearly all of them are models of marine architecture,) are built by Smedley, and their frequent conquests have made their names familiar to the yachting public.

In the contest on the 25th of this month, it is desired that every boat of the fleet shall participate, and they will be divided into classes—cat rigged and cabin boats, (gib and mainsail.) The prizes have not been selected yet.

A steamboat, with a band of music, will take the invited guests on board at Fulton Ferry, on the morning of the 25th, and proceed to the place of starting—off the club house in Gowanus Bay. The officers of this Club for the present year are as follows: President—G. L. Haight; Commodore—J. Jones; Vice-Commodore—R. M. Whiting; Secretary—W. L. Lee; Recording Secretary—W. M. Ringwood; Treasurer—E. M. Underhill.

New Steamer for the Whitehall and Staten Island Ferries.

The Staten Island Company of steamers plying between Whitehall station in New-York, and the Quarantine stations on the Island, have just added another steamer to those already in operation. Her name is the *Northfield*, a fine adjunct to the *Westfield* and *Josephine*. Her hull was built by Mr. Jeremiah Simonson, at his yards in Greenpoint. The engine was constructed by Messrs. James Murphy & Co., of the Fulton Foundry. The *Northfield* is 200 feet in length, and the hull is 34 feet. The entire width is 65 feet, depth 13½ feet, and measurement 1,000 tons. She has two carriageways for teams, extending the entire length of the main deck, and two cabins for passengers. There is a saloon deck, also, over all, for passengers, and an upper saloon, 120 feet in length by 34 feet in width, and this also is set apart exclusively for passengers, independently of the side cabins. The hull is all diagonally iron-strapped, similar to that of our first-class steamships, and the frames are filled in solid, and are 35 feet in length from each bow, so as to secure the steamer from the injurious effects of the ice in the Winter season. She made her first trip from Whitehall station, at the beginning of this week, to the Quarantine, Stapleton and Clifton stations.

Fatal Affray in the Eleventh Ward.

A MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

About 7½ o'clock Friday evening, two men, Hernandez Munn and Robert Stinsen, became involved in an affray on the stoop of No. 348 Second-street. After struggling together for a few minutes, Munn threw Stinsen over an iron railing. The head of the latter struck violently on the stone stoop, but he instantly arose, and again seized hold of Munn. A few minutes after Stinsen fell to the ground and expired. Munn at once went to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house and surrendered himself. He is detained to await the examination. Coroner Wildey was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday morning. The parties have long been intimate friends, and the origin of the quarrel is involved in mystery. Stinsen was formerly connected with the police, but more recently with the navy. He has left a wife and one child, who reside in Second-street.

Obstructing the Enrollment—A Person Cannot Refuse to Give His Name.

Michael Briarty, of Brooklyn, was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Osborn, on Thursday, charged with resisting the enrolling officer. On the examination it appeared that the only resistance offered by the prisoner was a refusal to give his name, and he was discharged by the Commissioner. Friday he was rearrested by order of the United States District-Attorney, and his case taken before the Grand Jury. It appears, from the late decision of Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, that the offence of resisting the draft consists in obstructing or threatening in any manner the preliminaries to the draft, such as the enrollment, &c. Any person who refuses to give his name, or gives a false name, or declines to give the required information to the enrolling officer, is, according to this decision, guilty of resisting the draft, or the necessary preliminaries thereof.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

Recorder Hoffman yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons convicted during the past week:

Richard Jaynes, for manslaughter in the third degree. State Prison two years.

Wm. M. Clarkson, for grand larceny. State Prison two years and four months.

Albert Gragman, for grand larceny. State Prison five years.

Patrick J. Hanbury, for demanding exorbitant fees as constable. Fined $50.

Geo. Fitzgerald, for petit larceny. Penitentiary six months.

James Conway, for petit larceny. Penitentiary six months.

Jno Mooney *alias* Coady, for assault and battery. Penitentiary one year.

Thos. McGillen, for attempt at grand larceny. Penitentiary one year.

Chas. Cotter, for attempt at grand larceny. Penitentiary two years.

The legal question involved in the case of Dr. Brown, the abortionist, as to whether he was legally put in "jeopardy" by the swearing of a portion of a jury to try him, and afterwards discharging them, so that he cannot again be tried, was argued before the Recorder by District Attorney Hall for the people, and H. L. Clinton for Dr. Brown.

The decision was reserved.

Business in the Surrogate's Court—Charitable Bequests.

The wills of the following named persons were proved in the Surrogate's Court during the past week: Henry F. Withers, Ann Ingraham, Wm. W. Richards and Jonathan C. Bartlett, all of Brooklyn. Mr. Bartlett made the following bequests:

To the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, New-York	$1,000
To the American Bible Society	1,000
To the Tract Society	1,000
To the American Home Missionary Society	1,000
Union Theological Seminary	500
New-York State Colonization Society	500
Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions	500
American and Foreign and Christian Union	500
American Female Guardian Society	300
New-York Institute for the Blind	200
New-York Juvenile Asylum	200
Sarah F. Warring, $1,000, which, after death, is to go to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	1,000
Total	$7,700

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BURGLARS.—For several weeks past, burglaries, some of them of an extensive character, have been perpetrated upon the citizens of the Twentieth Precinct. On the 21st ult. the store of Maurice Simon, No. 521 Eighth-avenue, was forcibly entered in the night time, and over $100 worth of hats stolen therefrom. A few nights subsequent, the store of Mr. Nathaniel C. Betts was entered in some manner, and the thieves made good their escape with a large quantity of boots and shoes Detective Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct, although he used due vigilance to ferret out the guilty parties, was for many days wholly unsuccessful. Meantime the number of burglaries increased, and almost nightly reports were made of depredations committed. Officer Irving, on Friday night, arrested Frederick Lalor, *alias* Smith, who, in company with James Cavern and Richard Mead, was at the time engaged in a burglary in Eighth-avenue. Lalor was the only man secured, the confederates having speedily escaped, as soon as the officer made his appearance. Lalor was taken to court, and identified as one of the persons engaged in stealing the hats and boots above referred to. Justice Quackenbush committed him for trial.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Officer Platt, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Charles Ford, a machinist, 18 years of age, upon the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Coxsackie, this State, to Mr. Distel, of No. 14 Catharine-slip, in payment for some soda water and cigars. Testimony was given to the effect that the accused knew the bill was bad at the time he offered it.—Another complaint of a similar character was preferred against Ford by Julius Kribel, of No. 449 Pearl-street. When told that the bill was counterfeit, Ford became alarmed, and made an attempt to run away. Officer Platt effected his arrest soon afterward, and Justice Dowling, after an examination, committed him to the Tombs in default of $1,000 on each complaint.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The German Republican Central Executive Committee held their regular meeting on Friday, at the Steuben House, Mr. E. Lueder Chairman, and M. C. Handschug Secretary. The business related to matters of detail, and the session was brief and harmonious. The Committee at large is presided over by Mr. Andreas Willmann.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 12, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 5..........	142	97	239
Admitted to June 12..........	41	21	62
Discharged, cured or relieved..	23	15	38
Died.........................	1	3	4
Remaining at date............	159	100	259

Males, 224; females, 35.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the Women's Loyal National League, on June 12, at their rooms, No. 20 Cooper Institute, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as nearly the same labor and expense are required to obtain signatures of women alone as of men and women together, the Secretary of the League be requested to obtain and to circulate petitions to be signed by men also.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following Police appointments were made during the past week: James Warren, to the Thirteenth Precinct; Wm. H. Wood, to the Eleventh; Wm. McNamara, Fifteenth; James Carroll, Twentieth; Wm. Martin, Twenty-first; Wm. C. Morris, Twenty-fifth, and Thomas J. Rice, to the Forty-second.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—A festival and fair, for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Innocents, is in progress to-day, at Hobart Hall, No. 98 West Thirty-seventh-street, from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXPLOSION IN A PERCUSSION CAP MANUFACTORY.—An explosion occurred in the percussion cap manufactory of Joseph Goldmark, Carroll-street, near Third-avenue, about 10 o'clock on Friday morning. It was caused while charging the caps, and resulted in serious injuries to Miss Mary Cunningham, one of the girls employed there. The damage to the building was slight, precautions having been taken, in consequence of several accidents heretofore, to keep as small an amount of combustible material as possible in the work rooms. This is the third or fourth explosion that has occurred on these premises within as many years.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN AND THE COLORED FOLKS—The 'Longshoremen are still idle, being determined to stand out until they get $2 a day, and 25 cents an hour for overwork. They congregate in large numbers about the docks and street corners; and at 6 o'clock Friday evening, as the colored workmen were leaving Lorrillard's tobacco factory in Sedgwick-street, they were attacked by a gang, but making good use of their legs, ran away and thus escaped injury. Some trouble has been apprehended for days past with the 'longshoremen, but not in that quarter, and a large police force is constantly kept in reserve to act if occasion requires.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—MONDAY. JUNE 15.—Nos. 37, 38, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 10, 55½, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 28, 7, 31, 35, 40.

KINGS COUNTY SPECIAL TERM.—Judge Lott will hold Special Term on Monday, June 15, for *ex parte* business.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MONDAY, JUNE 15.—Nos. 4, 48, 63.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

SUIT AGAINST A CONSUL—NEGLIGENCE.

David Selling vs. William A. Kobbe and Edward L. Corlies.—This was a common law action, brought in this Court because the defendant, Kobbe, was a Consul of one of the German States. The suit was brought to recover for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff on account of the defendant negligently allowing water to run from his premises upon the plaintiff's goods. Both parties occupied parts of the building No. 39 Murray-street. In June, 1862, when the plaintiff came to his store on Monday morning, he found that the water had run down from defendant's premises and injured his goods, and he claimed that the defendants had left a stopcock open. The defendants, on the other hand, claimed that the damage was occasioned by the plaintiff himself failing to turn off the water in a closet to which both parties had access.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $223 33.

For plaintiff, Mr. Hull; for defendants, Mr. Ritterband and Mr. Cutler.

SEAMAN'S WAGES—FOREIGN VESSEL—JURISDICTION—CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT.

John Reynolds et al. vs. The Bark Simoom.—This was a libel for seaman's wages. The libel alleged that on May 3, 1862, the libelants shipped on board the British bark *Simoom*, at Liverpool, for a voyage "to Madras, thence if required to any ports or places in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and China and Eastern Seas, (thence to a port for orders and to the Continent of Europe if required,) and back to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, the term not to exceed three years;" that the vessel went to Madras, thence to Manilla, thence to St. Helena, for orders, where she was ordered to New-York and arrived here on April 28, 1863; that the vessel discharged her cargo and then took in a cargo for Valparaiso whither she was about to sail instead of going to a port in the United Kingdom; that the contract was, therefore, broken, and the libelants were entitled to their discharge and their wages, amounting in all to $2,439 31.

The answer excepted to the jurisdiction of the Court, the libelants being British subjects and the vessel a British vessel, and claimed that the libelants were not entitled to their discharge, but were bound under the articles to go the voyage to Valparaiso.

Held by the Court.—That as it appears by the certificate of the British Consul that the suit is brought with his approbation and assent, the Court will exercise jurisdiction of the action.—(The *Napoleon*, Olcott R., p. 208; Davis *vs.* Leslie, Abbott Adm. R., p. 123.)

That the libelants are not bound to go back on the voyage to the Pacific Ocean, and having offered to fulfill the agreement of the articles by going back to a port in the United Kingdom, they are acquitted of all obligation to continue with the ship on her voyage to Valparaiso, and are entitled to demand and receive the wages already earned.

That the term of the proposed service being yet unexpired, and the libelants not having been driven from the ship by coercion or want of supplies or bad treatment, and electing to abandon her upon a strict point of construction of their agreement as to the order or place in which their services were to be rendered, they are entitled to recover no more than the value of their demands in the legal currency of the United States.

Decree for libelants, with a reference.

The report of the Commissioner was excepted to by the libelants, because their wages had been calculated only at the rate of $4 85 to the pound sterling, but the Court overruled the exception and confirmed the report.

For libelants, Mr. Edwards; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Ralph H. Isham et al. vs. Heman J. Redfield.—This was a motion for judgment on a case made. The action was brought to recover back an amount of duties and penalty imposed by the defendant as collector, upon an importation of old metal, &c., by the brig *Martha*, and of pimento and logwood by the *Linda*, in 1855.

The jury on the trial found a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court. And the Court now ordered judgment for the plaintiff for $645 75, the amount paid on the importation by the *Martha*.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Ridgway; for defendant, Mr. E. D. Smith.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of the following persons were now admitted to probate: Henry W. Smith, James Tromain, Moses Bolger, Pat. Sweeny and E. J. Lindell.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Kelsey, &c. vs. Loomis, &c.—Motion to set aside judgment granted, with $10 costs.

King vs. Benson, et al.—Motion granted to exchange venue, with $10 costs.

The Same vs. Burke.—Same decision.

In relation to Littlejohn, a Lunatic.—Order granted.

Ebling vs. Strauss.—Reference ordered to take proof of the facts, &c., and report with his opinion.

Lawrence vs. Wolf.—Motion granted, if defendant, within five days, pay $20 trial fee, $10 costs of motion, and consent to a reference.

Gertrude V. Sackett vs. Nathan B. Sackett.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Pangbwin vs. Hull, &c.—Motion denied.

Bartlett vs. Jessup et al.—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Before Justice Leonard.

Nicholas Kehr vs. Elizabeth Kehr—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Welles.

In the Matter of the Application of George Opdyke, Mayor, &c., vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.—Motion for mandamus granted. See opinion with County Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Williams vs. Williams.—Motion to confirm report, &c., granted, unless the plaintiff shall elect within ten days to discontinue; upon his so electing and paying such costs and all moneys as may be adjusted and allowed by a Judge of this Court, this action may be discontinued.

King vs. Glass.—Attachment ordered, Bail $800. Costs of this action and the proceedings to be allowed on a final disposition of the case.

Wait vs. Fergurson.—Ordered settled.

Mills vs. Goodyear.—Case settled.

Van Linden vs. Bowen.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Barker vs. Link.—Motion to amend defendant's answer denied, with costs $10.

Clark vs. Besse.—Execution vacated.

Bueger vs. Bueger.—Motion granted; alimony allowed at $5 per week from commencement of suit, and counsel fee at $30.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Falconer vs. Carpenter et al.—Case and amendments settled.

Ruthven and another vs. Patten et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs to defendants, to abide event of action.

Anderson vs. Dickie.—Motion for re-settlement of the case granted. The questions and answers as contained in the stenographer's notes to be inserted in lieu of the testimony now in the case.

Taylor et al. vs. Colyer et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs. Reference ordered to take account. Findings with clerk.

Bensel vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.—Motion granted as modified. See memorandum on moving papers.

McDonough vs. McDonough.—Motion for alimony denied. Motion for counsel fee granted.

Bloom et al. vs. Lynch et al.—Motion granted.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sheldrake..........	June 16..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Persia.............	June 17..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Louisiana..........	June 17..	New-York....	Liverpool.
America...........	June 20..	New-York....	Bremen.
City of Manchester.	June 20..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Olympus...........	June 24..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Africa.............	June 24..	Boston......	Liverpool.
Glasgow...........	June 27..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Scotia.............	July 1..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Canada............	July 8..	Boston......	Liverpool.
Kedar.............	July 8..	New-York....	Liverpool.
China.............	July 15..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Great Eastern......	July 21..	New-York....	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Melbourne.........	May 25..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Louisiana..........	May 26..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bremen............	May 27..	Southampton.	New-York.
St. Andrew........	May 28..	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
City of Limerick..	May 29..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Kedar.............	May 30..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Olympus...........	June 2..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Mersey............	June 2..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Teutonia..........	June 2..	Southampton.	New-York.
City of Manchester.	June 3..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Glasgow...........	June 3..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bavaria............	June 3..	Southampton	New-York.
Norwegian.........	June 4..	Liverpool.....	Quebec.
Scotia.............	June 6..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Wash'ton..	June 10..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hansa.............	June 10..	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork.......	June 12..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Canada............	June 13..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Kedar.............	June 16..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of New-York.	June 17..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
China.............	June 20..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
City of Baltimore..	June 24..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Kangaroo..........	June 26..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia..............	June 27..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Tripoli............	June 27..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Great Eastern......	June 30..	Liverpool.....	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Roanoke...........	June 18..	New-York....	Havana.
Corsica............	June 20..	New-York....	Havana.

For California.

America...........	June 13..	New-York....	Nicaragua.
——............	June 23	New-York....	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6.15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9 15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

On and after Monday, June 15, there will be three trips; leaving New-York at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

APPLICATIONS FOR TUTORSHIPS IN my school during the year commencing September, 1863, will be received during the present month, at No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $50 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—THREE ROSEWOOD AND ONE mahogany piano forte, of Durham's make, the owners having given up housekeeping, and removed from the City. Apply to No. 75 East 13th-st.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON.
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suits in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR,
CHILDREN'S WHITE-THREAD HOSE,
OPEN-WORKED AND PLAIN.
MEN'S COTTON ½ HOSE.
CHILDREN'S PINK COTTON HOSE.
FINE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES.

The above goods are all regular made, and at less than half price, at

AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK,
GREAT REDUCTION on Rich Plain Colored Silks.

FOULARD SILKS, all Silk, at $1, WORTH $1 50.

BAREGE ROBES, with Ruffles, at $5, COST $12 to import.
BAREGE ROBES, with Ruffles, at $7, COST $20 and $25 to import.

NEW SHADES Plain Colored MOSAMBIQUES, Double Width, at 38 cents, worth 65 cents.

PLAIDED MOSAMBIQUES, at 38 cents, worth 55 cents.

PLAIDED POPLINETTES de Paris, same styles and prices as last week.

SILK REMNANTS GREATLY REDUCED.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,

Respectfully calls the attention of families requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, HERNANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.; also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine. Observe
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 557 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—For one year—At Watsessing, N. J., 50 minutes from Cortlandt-st.; a modern 2-story house, containing 10 rooms; with barn and outbuildings, and about 15 acres adjoining, if desired; large garden, excellent water; 14 trains to and from New-York daily. Address G. F. D., Box No. 3,667 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., two minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex Railroad depot, two beautiful new cottages, with all conveniences for a private family, for Summer or Winter, furnished or unfurnished, 1¼ hours' ride from the City. Will be rented very reasonable to desirable tenants. For particulars, apply to J. RIERA, No. 50 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished house, containing sixteen rooms, good shade and garden; good view of the Hudson; near depot; for the summer or year. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Estate Agent, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES FINE land, on Little Silva River, Monmouth County, N. J., one mile from Red Bank, and one hour's drive from Long Branch; good house and outbuildings; oystering, boating, fishing, marl, &c. C. H. KEECH, No. 44 3d-av.

A COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, on the Hudson, with fine inland and water view, on a private avenue, surrounded with large oak trees, with beautiful lawns. Apply to
GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGES FOR SALE—Price from $1,600 to $2,000. Building sites, farms, &c., in great variety. Apply to GEO. L. CANNON, No. 27 Nassau-st., under the Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—AT RYE, ONE-QUARTER OF A MILE from the depot, a neat 2-story cottage, 36 by 40, furnished, with one acre of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded; garden all made.
BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TEN WEEKS IN A spacious and well-furnished house on the Erie Railroad; scenery romantic; air pure; table good. Price for ladies and gentlemen, $7 per week; children and servants, $4. For particulars apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over *Tribune* office, or G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM THE City, on the shore of Long Island Sound. New house, salt-water bathing, fishing and boating on the premises. Two or three families, without small children, who wish a quiet home in one of the most desirable locations in the State, will please address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR SIX GENTLEmen can be accommodated in a small family at Fort Hamilton with furnished rooms. Breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire at the house adjoining the Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANT[illegible]N A WIDower's family where there are child[illegible] situation as housekeeper. Inquire at Dr. Cullen's, [illegible]ner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a young man as assistant book-keeper and to make himself generally useful in a wholesale provision house. Address, with reference, Box No. 6,465.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board.
ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 82 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 53 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

At an election for Directors, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
M. L. MARSH,
P. L. FOULKE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
G. B. SATTERLEE,
T. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
NELSON RUNYON,
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21¾ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,

Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.

U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.

Commercial paper bought and sold.

LAWRENCE & ST. JOHN,
STOCK, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dealers in
Government Securities of all kinds,
Specie and Uncurrent Money.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commision.
CHAS. E. LAWRENCE.
DAVID L. ST. JOHN, Late Paying Teller Bank Republic.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.

Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

CASH ADVANCES

Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities. Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company held at their office on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Shepherd Knapp,
Richard J. Thorne,
James E. Cooley,
John P. Nesmith,
Lambert Suydam,
Christian H. Sand,
Charles Yates,
Paul Spofford,
George P. Pollen,
George Carpenter,
Anthony P. Halsey,
Henry G. Deforest,
Henry Rowland,
Alexander M. Bruen,
Gardener A. Sage,
Nathaniel Briggs,
Tarrant Putnam,
Harvey Weed,
Abraham B. Embury,
Robert A. Robertson,
Gilbert M. Speir.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, RICHARD J. THORNE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE seven per cent. bonds, of the State of Michigan, known as the "TEMPORARY LOAN," issued under the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1858, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1858, and for one thousand dollars each," redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1858," will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next. Interest will be stopped from and after that date, and the interest coupons that mature after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ROBERT RAY,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next until the 20th day of said month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 15th day of July next, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 15th inst., in Exchange on New-York at par. The 3 per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.

For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.

New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.

New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.

New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.

New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.

New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.

Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.

Setting curb and gutter in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.

Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.

For five thousand new lamps.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1863.

TO ARCHITECTS,
CENTRAL PARK—DESIGNS FOR GATES AND GATEWAYS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park offer a premium of Five Hundred Dollars for the designs for four southerly gates and gateways of the Central Park, that shall be decided by the Board to be entitled to the premium.

Designs are to be sent in under seal, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, at the office above specified, on or before the first day of August next.

Ground plans of the location of these gates, specifications to which the designers will be required to conform, and other information on the subject, may be obtained at the office above mentioned.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

KEYPORT PAVILION.—THIS FAVORITE Summer resort is now open for boarders. Boats leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M.; Keyport, 7 A. M. Bathing, fishing, &c. For particulars, apply to Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, on the boat, or to the undersigned.
GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG Island, will open June 17th; is 1½ hours sail per steamer *T. V. Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck Slip at 4½ P.M., returning at 7½ A. M. A furnished cottage of six rooms to let.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—The METROPOLITAN HOTEL is open for the reception of visitors.
J. H. & T. W. COOPER, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JUNE 11, A POCKETBOOK containing five checks, one for $1,020, three for $1,000 each, and one for $150; also, several notes, receipts, sundry papers and $40 or $50 in money. The finder may retain the money, and shall have a further reward of $10 by returning the papers, which are of no value except to the owner. No questions asked.
N. B. GARDNER, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.

$5 REWARD.—ON THE EIGHT O'CLOCK BOAT from Staten Island, 13th June, Vanderbilt Landing, a stock book was accidentally left. The finder will be rewarded with five dollars on delivering it to Mr. HENRY BULL, No. 71 Beekman-st., or to the collector at the ferry.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, A GOLD WATCH, in going from Henry-st., up Essex-st., to Grand-st., corner of the Bowery. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 233½ Water-st., or at No. 171 Henry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT and healthy situation, with large airy rooms; situation near Milton Landing, where the steamer Mary Powell daily lands. Address JACOB SMITH, Milton Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., with full particulars.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT room, wishes to get two gentlemen to board, in a plain family, where they may find the comforts of a home. No. 725 8th-av., first door above 50th-st. 2d floor; the cars pass the door. Or two to lodge, without board.

ACCOMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 60 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY WAGON. Address D, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

FOR SALE—BY WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a number of second-hand carriages, comprising one close coach, good for a hack; one open caleche; one heavy out-side-seat Rockaway coach and one no-top wagon.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 56th-st., between the 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, for building a sewer in Morton-st., from the sewer in Bedford-st. to a point 37 feet west of Bleecker-st. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on or adjacent to 56th-st., lying between the centre line of the blocks on the north side of 55th-st. and the centre line of the blocks on the south side of 57th-st., between 9th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, all the lots lying on or adjacent to Morton-st., between Bleecker-st. and Bedford-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 12, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, I have distrained upon and seized the following articles, viz.: One sorrel horse, two two-wheeled butchers' carts, and one set of cart harness; and that I will sell the said articles at public auction at the livery stable of Geo. F. Bellows, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
GEORGE POST, Deputy Collector.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—THE COMmittee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY next, the 15th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 16 City Hall, to consider all papers now before them.

Parties desiring to be heard before the Committee will please be in attendance.
JOHN BRICE,
JAMES HAYES,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested on application of property owners on James-slip for relief of assessments for paving said street, are invited to attend without further notice.
ANDRE FROMENT,
PETER MASTERSON,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS.
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid trusting L. STONE, Jr., or any other person on my account.
A. T. BRIGGS.
JUNE 6, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held June 11, 1863, a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., was declared on Common Stock, and Four Per Cent. on Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The Scrip and Stock Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo. The Annual Interest on the Scrip will be payable at the same place and date.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (3 per cent.) free of the Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$250,000
SURPLUS	53,000
ASSETS	$303,000

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBT. M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commercial paper.
THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—AN ENGINE AND BOILER OF 100 horse power, high or low pressure. Address WILLIAM SWAINE, No. 177 East Broadway, with full particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

In consequence of the immensely crowded audiences and great popularity of
THE FOUR SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS
ever known on the face of the globe,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
Late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
the redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MINNIE WARREN,
whom everybody seems anxious to see, and in accordance with the public demand, the manager has
RE-ENGAGED THEM ALL
For a short time longer,
But only for a short time, as
THEY SAIL FOR EUROPE IN A FEW DAYS,
and cannot be prevailed upon to tarry long on this side of the ocean.

Will the public heed this notice? The world has never produced
SUCH A WONDER OF WONDERS.
as this group of elfin mortals—
ALL FOUR WEIGHING BUT 100 POUNDS,
Less than an ordinary boy of 16 years.

This is the last opportunity to see them, as they will not be exhibited again in this country.

They are not only the greatest curiosities in the world, as
THE SMALLEST QUARTETTE OF HUMANITY
of perfect form and features, but also
INTERESTING AND TALENTED PERFORMERS.

They sing, dance, give the Grecian Statues, personate various characters, &c., &c., with a talent and perfection unexcelled, if not unequaled.
COM. NUTT AS A COMIC SINGER,
and indeed as a
COMIC ORATOR AND PERFORMER,
has few equals, and never fails to elicit the heartiest applause.
THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
The whole Four appear in the identical
WEDDING COSTUMES
WEDDING COSTUMES
which they wore at Grace Church, and in which Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married, Feb. 10, 1863.

They also appear in other costumes, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.

The MORNING EXHIBITION is always the best for
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
as it is less crowded and more comfortable.

Also, VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and at each dramatic performance, beside their
EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM
in the main hall of the Museum.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CARTES DE VISITE, by Brady, of these Four Wonderful Lilliputians, all on one card, at 25 cents each. Also two on one card, at 15 cents. Sent by mail at same price.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.

The manager has unbounded satisfaction in announcing
THE SPLENDID AND POPULAR DRAMA,
THE
DUKE'S DEVICE, I AM HERE.
Founded on the original play, by M. Anicet Burgoise, acted in Paris as LE BOSSU, and Dramatized from Paul Feval's "Le Petite Parisian"—also played in London and elsewhere under the title of the DUKE'S MOTTO, DUKE'S SIGNAL, BLANCHE DE NEVERS; or, I AM HERE. Produced with
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and DECORATIONS.
It will be played
Every Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and
Every Evening at ¼ to 8.

Notwithstanding these immense attractions, FOUR TIMES as much as can be seen elsewhere for FOUR TIMES the price of tickets to the Museum, the admission remains the same as usual—only 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents.

GRAND CONCERT
For the Benefit of
MISS EMMA TURNER,
At Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, June 15.

Miss TURNER will be assisted by S. C. Campbell, the favorite Baritone; J. J. Watson, the American Paginini; A. H. Wood, Pianist; D. Clinton Price, and other eminent artists. Tickets, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, at T. M. Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, as above, the cargoes of the following vessels, viz.: Cargo of prize schooner *Belle*, consisting of
SALT, COFFEE AND COPPERAS.
Also,
Cargo of prize schooner *Annie*, consisting of about 700 bags
TURK'S ISLAND SALT.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the United States Marshal, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, four days previous to sale.
Also,
On board thereof, prize steamship NICHOLAI I., and prize schooner ANNIE, with their tackle, apparel, &c.

The above vessels lie at Wheeler & Co.'s stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and permits to examine the same can be had at the United States Marshal's office, Nos 39 and 41 Chambers-st., and at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor furniture, mirrors, lace curtains, velvet tapestry carpets, silver and silver-plated table ware, china dinner and tea sets, mantel clocks, vases, &c.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell by auction, on TUESday, June 16, at 10½ A. M., at No. 254 West 22d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant black walnut parlor and sitting-room suites, rosewood piano and piano stool, rosewood etageres, mirrors, elegant lace curtains, black walnut lounges, in reps and in leather; elegant bedroom suites, in black walnut; bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, marble top, &c.; elegant black walnut extension dining table, black walnut chairs, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, elegant tapestry velvet carpets, brussels do., curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, complete cottage sets of chamber furniture, table and bed linen, of the very best quality and but little used; silver ware, consisting of silver trays, coffee and tea urns, cake-baskets, salt-cellars, table and tea spoons and forks, dessert do., silver-plated dinner and essert nives; French China tea and dinner set, cut glass table ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The house is all newly furnished, and the articles are of the best city make. Sale absolute, and no postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues ready Monday, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 74 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PINE AND 14TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-av. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

ALSO, two lots, Nos. 210 and 212 West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by 103.1½.

Also, Pew No. 118 in Grace Church.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, and other out-buildings. The stock and fixtures can be had if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM and W. A. CUMMING, Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

E. PRATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. PRATT WILL SELL on MONDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, the property of W. Richards, Esq., going to Europe, at the large residence, No. 119 Clinton-place, West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of over 500 lots of elegant parlor, bed-room and dining-room furniture, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, 25 Brussels and ingrain carpets, glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Sale positive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CROCKERY CRATES.
A large lot
for sale by
A. T. BRIGGS,
No. 64 Rutgers-slip.

ELEGANT WRITING GUARANTEED.—Trembling, stiffness, or cramping, positively removed. Mr. DOLBEAR, 609 BROADWAY, engages by his new system of hand training to remove all the difficulties in the way of learning to write with ease, elegance and satisfaction. Consultation $1.

BRAIDING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, of the most improved plan, for bindings, trimmings, elastics of every variety, for silk, worsted or cotton, by R. G. CUNLIFF, Providence, R. I.

GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.—VERY fine LEGHORN and PANAMA HATS for Gents.

STRAW HATS, FOR MEN, BOYS, LADIES and Misses, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

STRAW HATS, OF ALL STYLES AND PRICES—the largest assortment in the City. Also, SOFT and CLOTH HATS, in every variety.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES' RIDING AND SEA-SIDE HATS.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

PITH HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.—THE coolest Hat for Summer ever made. Invaluable to any one exposed to the sun.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

DRESS SUMMER HATS FOR GENTS.—All shapes and qualities.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

FOR LADIES' COUNTRY AND SEA-SIDE WEAR.—A good wide-brim sensible STRAW HAT.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND OPERA,
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, June 15.
Mr. EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER
begs to announce that the first performance of his
GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
(Words by Dr. A. Koehler,)
will take place on
MONDAY NEXT, June 15, 1863.
The Opera will be given with
FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND,
and the following complete cast:

Rosa	Mme. ROTTER DIEFENBACH
Antonio Gregorio	Mr. QUINT
De Senville	Mr. HARTMAN
Spagazi	Mr. URCHS
Marita	Mme. LA ROCHE
Conductor	Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER

THE REGULAR THEATRE PRICES WILL BE RETAINED.

NOTICE—Subscribers can obtain reserved seats without extra charge, by applying, with their tickets, at the box office of the Winter Garden on and after Saturday, June 13.

WALLACK'S—BEGINS AT 8.
MONDAY,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
TUESDAY, the
YOUTHFUL QUEEN,
AND THE
FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
THE NIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
SATURDAY,
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
In preparation, Mrs. Inchbald's admirable comedy called
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
To be repeated,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN, THE RIVALS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in its transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand Isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the sportsman the enticing inducement of most *splendid fishing*; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to
ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. B. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 22.
July 29.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 17.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSIONS—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

SHIPPING

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
Carrying the United States mails, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75.

No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON.
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the Persia, from 1 to 2 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 1st July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COAL, &C.

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,

Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.
W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

TO LET.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power.
SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTner, for a manufacturing and importing house. A rare chance for investing $15,000 to $20,000 in a perfectly safe and well paying way. Best of reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE HAVE ONE WEEK to supply a cash purchaser with a 4-story house, not less than 20 feet front, between 14th and 34th sts., and 5th and Madison avs. Owners of such for sale, please consult JOHNS & BRO., Real Estate Brokers, 9 Nassau-st.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Fight at Milliken's Bend.

Behavior of the Negro Regiments.

THE CAPTURED CONTRABANDS SLAUGHTERED

The Rebels Finally Repulsed.

Interesting Letter from an Officer About the Yazoo Expedition.

Progress of the Siege of Vicksburgh.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 12.

The steamer *Fort Wayne*, from Young's Point, arrived here to-day. She brings no later dates from Vicksburgh than the 8th inst.

No guerrillas were seen on the way up.

The fight at Milliken's Bend on, Sunday last, was a very sanguinary affair, much larger than at first reported.

The rebels under MCCULLOUGH, 2,500 strong, advanced upon the Federal forces, composed of three negro regiments and the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers.

The rebels made a desperate charge at daylight.

The negroes broke in confusion, but finding that their captured companions were being slaughtered by the rebels, rallied with great desperation and drove the rebels back.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

Guerrillas destroyed portions of the railroad track near Germantown last night. The damage they did was slight and will soon be repaired.

The rebel force in North Mississippi has been sent to reinforce Gen. JOE JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13.

The following extracts are from a letter of an officer, dated Haines' Bluff, Miss., June 1, 1863, and which to-day was received in this city:

"We reached here yesterday, after a week's march up between the Black and Yazoo Rivers. The object of the expedition was to destroy the resources of the country, to prevent the enemy from subsisting their armies, and to drive out any force he might have in that region, and if possible to ascertain if the enemy was concentrating in any considerable force for the purpose of raising the siege of Vicksburgh. We had six brigades, numbering something over ten thousand men. We have marched over a hundred miles in a week, during the hottest kind of weather. We destroyed all the forage and supplies and cotton, and drove off all the cattle, horses and mules between the two lines for a distance of fifty miles. We met no considerable body of the enemy, and had only one or two slight skirmishes; but we ascertained where the enemy were concentrating, and gained much valuable information, which may be of use hereafter. The Commanding General having reported to Gen. GRANT, the latter came this morning to Haines' Bluff, and seemed well satisfied with our operations. It was made our painful, but imperative duty to destroy everything, corn, cotton, meat, mills, and cotton-gins, that we could find, sparing only dwellings and a small supply of provisions for each family. This is bringing the war home to their people, and making them realize their own crime in bringing its calamities upon the country. The command will rest here for a day or so, and then return to Vicksburgh, which cannot hold out long against our forces. They can raise no force to make us give up the siege."

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who has been with Gen. GRANT's army during its recent campaign in Mississippi, writes:

"From a long conversation with a private Secretary of Gen. VAUGHN, who made his escape upon the arrival of our forces, and is *en route* for the North, I learn that the stores of the rebels can hardly keep them from famine for more than three weeks or a month longer. A company of thirty-three conscripts who had escaped shortly before my departure, report them as desperately in want of provisions, particularly fresh meat. All accounts from deserters corroborate this statement. Great quantities of cattle and mules are daily turned out of the lines, and hetacombs of them are said to have been seen drifting down the river. These facts prove beyond question that they have not means of keeping beef supplies for a long siege, and that they are compelled to get rid of them in order to prevent their perishing, and so producing pestilence within the works.

I have observed another fact of great significance. Their works are "dumb as oysters." They reply to our perpetual fusilade by day and mortar-bombardment by night only at rare intervals with musketry, and hardly ever with shells. Two Confederate soldiers, who made a bold, but abortive attempt to pass our lines, left in the hurry of escape at a farm-house in the vicinity a large quantity, amounting it appears to several thousand, percussion caps. A party of pioneers who were at work upon our approaches, say that they were fired into with old nails, pieces of chain, &c. Now the obvious inference from these facts is that the rebels are extremely hard up for ammunition. Otherwise they would dispute our approaches with the utmost obstinacy, and with the most disastrous effect. They are involved in a coil of death, and yet they sit behind their works in silent inaction. I believe that the ordinance and commissary stores of the rebels are pretty nearly exhausted, and that the work of reduction is nearly accomplished. All we ask is to be let alone.

It was supposed when the army was advancing from the Big Black, that we had at last got upon a weak side of the city, where the Confederate Generals never dreamed that the Lincoln hirelings would ever advance. Information picked up on the way tended to strengthen this impression. I was so well persuaded of such state of affairs that I hurried forward from the Black River Bridge, so as to be with SHERMAN's force, which was advancing on Bridgeport, from the north, when they entered the city. But after a careful reconnoissance of the works, one of our Generals assured me that he would *prefer to storm Vicksburgh from the river*. Nothing could be more elaborate than the defences on the east. To the north of the city where it was expected that they would be most strongly intrenched, was found the rebels on the morning after our arrival busy as beavers constructing a line of earthworks. After a heavy cannonade by LANDGRAVENS' battery, and others, they were dislodged, and Gen. STEELE was called to advance half a mile or so nearer. Opposite MCCLERNAND, the rebels have hardly turned a spade full of earth, except to repair during the night breaches made by our 30-pounder Parrott during the day.

The line of fortifications is constructed after the most approved system of military engineering. It describes a zig-zag course—to illustrate by a rude figure, like that of a worm fence. The sides of the retreating angle are simply strong rifle pits, but they completely enfilade each other, besides affording a flanking fire from the heavy guns which man the fortifications. These bastions stud the apex of every salient angle, which is naturally the weak point, and are of the most formidable description. One in particular of great size, and opposite MCPHERSON, which I understand is called Fort Vicksburgh, is in places apparently from fifteen to twenty feet high, and nearly perpendicular. The cannon which man them are of heavy calibre, but not as numerous as the river batteries. The great guns which poured their death storm into our scudding flotilla of transports, such as the far famed *Whistling Dick, et id omne genus*, are not so mounted as to be moved, and are most of them still in their old position. And it is well known that of not far from 90 field pieces, composing pretty much all their available artillery, which PEMBERTON moved out to confront us inland, 74 were captured. Still several new guns have been mounted and opened fire upon us since the siege began, but not in numbers sufficient to render them exceedingly formidable. The great strength of the redoubts lies in their internal construction. The Forlorn Hopes of the Twenty-second ascertained, to their cost, that after running the gauntlet of murderous volleys from the rifle-pits, and actually scaling the rebel earthworks, they were still a long way from victory. Instead of being masters of an apparently deserted fort, they found themselves exposed to a fire from rifle-pits, which, running from front to rear, pour in a cross-fire upon troops entering by the corner of the redoubt; and after dislodging the enemy from the whole interior, they were shot down from an ambuscade behind another line of rifle-pits, which, instead of the usual curtain, forms the rear of the fort. More than one of these intrenched works were actually scaled, but the interior, so far from being an asylum for the assistants, proved to be a chamber, to which the open ground outside, swept as it was by constant volleys, was preferable."

With reference to the possibility of an attack upon GRANT's rear, he says:

"If the enemy attempt to march by the main road across the Big Black, they will have a very different foe to attack from that which faced MCCLERNAND, and experience a widely different result. The intrenchments at that point are formidable in the extreme, and a well-disciplined army would probably have rendered our attack a disaster, or at least a victory bought with fearful loss of life. The outer works would sweep the circumjacent ground, as JACKSON's cotton bale redoubts swept the British at New-Orleans. A second line of intrenchments immediately on the river command the first, and the steep bluffs across the stream command the whole. OSTERHAUS is there with a strong force, and the mere mention of his name speaks volumes for the success of the defence. Between that river and Vicksburgh the approaches are crippled and entangled with broken bridges, felled trees, and every description of obstacles. Should JOHNSTON overcome them all, he would still find the work of succor hardly begun. The position of our own army around Vicksburgh is hardly less impregnable than that of the enemy's defences. Like them, our troops are entrenched along the crest of hills, and can only be dislodged *seriatim* and by the most desperate and obstinate valor. We had no information, to which I attached any credence, that JOHNSTON was anywhere within call, or that he had mustered any heavy reinforcements. Gen. BLAIR tried to 'flush' him, but found that he was tilting at wind mills. We hear hundreds of rumors of that ubiquitous adversary approaching. We have thus far failed to learn where he was, or anything of his forces. If he is there or 'thereabouts,' he certainly has a marvelous faculty of concealing himself. On the other hand, we know that immense reinforcements are pouring down to sustain Gen. GRANT as fast as rail and steamer can carry them. It would be improper to speak more at large on this point. So much for the prospect of a rescue."

Then, with reference to the work in which the army is now engaged, he says:

"I have been astonished since my return to hear persons complaining that GRANT is doing nothing. They seem to imagine that Vicksburgh is to come down like Jericho, at a flourish of trumpets. The truth is, the army could hardly be more active or on the *qui vive*. On the 22d of May, in order to silence that cry, GRANT hurled the whole column of the army upon those breastworks, and it broke as the surge breaks on the rock. The army has now simply changed its tactics. It has for the time dropped the bayonet and taken up the spade. In the double gloom of the night and the mine, the army is creeping stealthily forward. A few evenings since, in company with an officer of Gen. BENTON's Staff, I threaded the length of one of these approaches. From previous accounts I had imagined them like those of Leyden, as deep caverns where foes, half entombed, grappled in the subterranean darkness. In these anticipations I was disappointed. The famous mine of my fancy and of rumor turned out to be simply a trench covered with cross-pieces and earth, in plain view from the enemy, and simply answering as a protection against muskets and cannon of small calibre. It was not designed as a secret bed of gunpowder, but as a simple approach to the enemy's works.

Such was the character of the mine which I explored. Possibly the others may be different in formation and design. Those who imagine that we are digging into the very vitals of Vicksburgh, and propose in a few days to blow that village to the four-winds with a grand display of mechanic force and pyrotechnics and a sublime tragedy like the plot of Guy Fawkes, will doubtless be disgusted at this matter-of-fact elucidation of the subject. They will cry MCCLELLAN and Richmond over again. Nevertheless, simply as a series of approaches, which tighten the embrace of the Union army around Vicksburgh, I have great confidence in them. As anything else, I should have very little.

The country would doubtless feel easier if the great stronghold of the West were now in our possession, yet such is the universal confidence of the army in that result, that no one there seems for a moment to doubt it. It has been properly considered as almost a foregone conclusion. An officer remarked in my presence, with an enviable philosophy, that the army would have to camp somewhere this Summer, and could find no better camp ground than the one it now occupies.

I subjoin Gen. MCCLERNAND's congratulatory address to his soldiers, which will prove interesting as a *résumé* of the campaign. I saw with surprise a rumor published in yesterday's edition to the effect that that General was under arrest. This is, I am satisfied, a canard and slander, originating like many others now rife in the army, among the enemies of that officer. These underhanded attacks upon a General who led the way into Mississippi, who won the battles of Port Gibson and Black River, and principally that of Champion Hills, are simply contemptible. Let Gen. GRANT have all praise for his management of the campaign in Mississippi, for he deserves it. But let the country also duly honor the officer whose promptitude, untiring energy and skill have done so much toward achieving its glorious successes.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. M'CLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BATTLE-FIELD IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH,
May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72.—Comrades: As your Commander, I am proud to congratulate you upon your constancy, valor and success. History affords no more brilliant example of soldierly qualities. Your victories have followed in such rapid succession that their echoes have not yet reached the country. They will challenge its grateful and enthusiastic applause. Yourselves striking out a new path, your comrades of the army of the Tennessee followed, and a way was thus opened for them to redeem previous disappointments. Your march through Louisiana, from Milliken's Bend to New-Carthage and Perkin's plantation, on the Mississippi River, is one of the most remarkable on record. Bayous and miry roads, threatened with momentary inundations, obstructed your progress. All these were overcome by unceasing labor and unflagging energy. The two thousand feet of bridging which was hastily improvised out of materials created on the spot, and over which you passed, must long be remembered as a marvel. Descending the Mississippi still lower, you were the first to cross the river at Bruin's Landing, and to plant our colors in the State of Mississippi, below Warrenton. Resuming the advance the same day, you pushed on until you came up to the enemy near Port Gibson. Only restrained by the darkness of the night, you hastened to attack him on the morning of the 1st of May, and by vigorously pressing him at all points, drove him from his position, taking a large number of prisoners and small arms, and five pieces of cannon. Gen. LOGAN's division came up in time to gallantly share in consummating the most valuable victory won since the capture of Fort Donelson.

Taking the lead on the morning of the 2d, you were the first to enter Port Gibson, and to hasten the retreat of the enemy from the vicinity of that place. During the ensuing night, as a consequence of the victory at Port Gibson, the enemy spiked his guns at Grand Gulf, and evacuated that place, retiring upon Vicksburgh and Edwards' Station. The fall of Grand Gulf was solely the result of the victory achieved by the land forces at Port Gibson. The armament and public stores captured there are but the just trophies of that victory.

Hastening to bridge the South branch of Bayou Pierre at Port Gibson, you crossed on the morning of the 3d, and pushed on to Willow Springs, Big Sandy and the main crossing of Fourteen-mile Creek, four miles from Edward's Station. A detachment of the enemy was immediately driven away from the crossing, and you advanced, passed over, and rested during the night of the 12th within three miles of the enemy, in large force at the Station.

On the morning of the 13th, the objective point of the army's movements having been changed from Edwards' Station to Jackson, in pursuance of an order from the Commander of the Department, you moved on the north side of Fourteen-mile Creek toward Raymond.

This delicate and hazardous movement was executed by a portion of your numbers under cover of HOVEY's division, which made a feint of attack in line of battle upon Edwards' Station. Too late to harm you, the enemy attacked the rear of that division, but was promptly and decisively repulsed.

Resting near Raymond that night, on the morning of the 14th you entered that place, one division moving on to Mississippi Springs, near Jackson, in support of Gen. SHERMAN; another to Clinton, in support of MCPHERSON; a third remaining at Raymond, and a fourth at Old Auburn to bring up the army trains.

On the 15th you again led the advance toward Edwards' Station, which once more became the objective point. Expelling the enemy's picket from Bolton the same day, you seized and held that important position.

On the 16th you led the advance in three columns upon three roads against Edwards' Station. Meeting the enemy on the way in strong force, you heavily engaged him near Champion Hill, and after a sanguinary and obstinate battle, with the assistance of Gen. MCPHERSON's corps, beat and routed him, taking many prisoners and small arms, and several pieces of cannon.

Continuing to lead the advance, you rapidly pursued the enemy to Edwards' Station, capturing that place, a large quantity of public stores, and many prisoners and small arms. Night only stopped you.

At day-dawn, on the 17th, you resumed the advance, and early coming upon the enemy strongly intrenched in elaborate works, both before and behind Big Black River, immediately opened with artillery upon him, followed by a daring and heroic charge at the point of the bayonet, which put him to rout, leaving eighteen pieces of cannon and more than a thousand prisoners in your hands.

By an early hour on the morning of the 18th, you had constructed a bridge across the Big Black, and had commenced the advance upon Vicksburgh.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st, you continued to reconnoitre and skirmish, until you had gained a near approach to the enemy's works.

On the 22d, in pursuance of the order of the Commander of the Department, you assaulted the enemy's defences in front at 10 o'clock A. M., and within thirty minutes had made a lodgment and planted your colors upon two of his bastions. This partial success called into exercise the highest heroism, and was only gained by a bloody and protracted struggle. Yet it was gained, and was the first and largest success gained anywhere along the whole line of our army.

For nearly eight hours, under a scorching sun and destructive fire, you firmly held your footing, and only withdrew when the enemy had largely massed their forces and concentrated their attack upon you.

How and why the general assault failed, it would be useless now to explain. The Thirteenth army corps, acknowledging the good intentions of all, would scorn indulgence in weak regrets and idle criminations. According justice to all, it would only defend itself. If while the enemy was massing to crush it, assistance was asked for a diversion at other points or by reinforcement, it only asked what, in one case, Maj.-Gen. GRANT had specifically and peremptorily ordered, namely, simultaneous and persistent attack all along our lines, until the enemy's outer works should be carried: and what in the other by massing a strong force in time upon a weakened point, would have probably insured success.

COMRADES: You have done much, yet something more remains to be done. The enemy's odious defences still block your access to Vicksburgh. Treason still rules that rebellious city, and closes the Mississippi River against rightful use by the millions who inhabit its sources, and the great Northwest. Shall not the flag float over Vicksburgh? Shall not the great "Father of Waters" be opened to lawful commerce? Methinks the emphatic response of one and all of you is, "It shall be so!" Then let us rise to the level of a crowning trial! Let our common sufferings and glories, while uniting us as a band of brothers, rouse us to new and surpassing efforts! Let us resolve upon success, God helping us.

I join with you, comrades, in your sympathy for the wounded and sorrow for the dead. May we not trust—nay, is it not so, that history will associate the martyrs of this sacred struggle for law and order, liberty and justice, with the honored martyrs of Monmouth and Bunker Hill.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General Commanding.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

President YEATMAN, of the Western Sanitary Commission, who has just visited the army writes:

The general condition and health of the army were good. Flushed with repeated victories, the long marches and exposures had no depressing effect upon the men. A series of more rapid and brilliant victories have seldom crowned the efforts of a great General. The Army of the Mississippi is an army of heroes. The assault made on Vicksburgh could only have been made by such an army. To appreciate it, one must needs see the ground over which they passed, down precipitous ravines and declivities, through entangled cane-brakes, over felled timber, and through thick underbrush, in the face of an enemy well fortified, who, from behind his breastworks, poured forth his murderous fire. Foiled in the assault, they are not at all disheartened, but stand ready and anxious for another forward movement. Our Generals and the army are by no means idle. Already have they pushed forward their works to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's inner line of fortifications, and, in some places, within eighty yards, and still they are daily advancing nearer and nearer. I was permitted to pass through the greater portion of our chain of works, and could not but feel that Gen. GRANT held Vicksburgh in the hollow of his hand, and that the only reason for his delay is that he wishes to spare an unnecessary sacrifice of his men. With the heavy reinforcements he has received, and is still, receiving, there is nothing to be feared from any attack that JOHNSTON can make in his rear. With Vicksburgh ours, Port Hudson soon falls, and with that in our possession, the great highway of the nation is once more and forever opened, so that the peaceful avocations of commerce and agriculture can be pursued on its bosom and on its banks, and for this great achievement we shall be indebted to this noble army.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DISPATCHES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.

Mr. S. G. LYNCH, who signs himself "Acting Supervisor," (in other words, Acting Censor,) having telegraphed to the Associated Press Agents in New-York and Philadelphia that I have "got them into a causeless flurry;" and as Mr. LYNCH's suppression of a certain message to the general Press of the country on Monday night affords a theme for criticism, both in this city and elsewhere, it is proper to say the ground alleged by the "Acting Supervisor" is: "The only information the Government has received from GRANT's army up to the 8th inst., which is the latest, repeats the stereotyped phrase, the 'siege is satisfactorily and steadily progressing.'" The *pro tempore* Censor adds: "The message last night was mischievous and reprehensible," thus charging that I had committed a fraud deserving of his emphatic condemnation.

The Censor in this clearly shows that he spoke without knowledge, and exhibits an absence of judgment as to the purport of the message, which disqualifies him for the performance of the important duties of a Censor.

The facts stated in the message which he suppressed where on inquiry obtained from the President of the United States, with permission to publish them, and an indorsement to this effect was made by me on the back of the manuscript. But it appears from the Acting Censor's statement, that *he* knew there was nothing but "the old stereotyped phrase—the siege is steadily and satisfactorily progressing."

The message in question was, however—no thanks to the Censor—published on the afternoon of Thursday and on Friday morning.

All *intelligent* men can judge for themselves whether it was "mischievous and reprehensible" as characterized by the *pro tempore* Censor. The following is the message:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1863.

Two dispatches were received to-night from Major-Gen. GRANT, addressed to different gentlemen in high official positions.

The dispatches are dated Monday, the 8th inst.—a much shorter time in obtaining advices from Vicksburgh than heretofore.

An important fact, and one which will allay much anxiety, is derived from them, namely, that Gen. GRANT was in communication with Gen. BANKS as late as the 4th inst., at which time Port Hudson was closely invested.

Gen. GRANT repeats what is already known or believed, that Gen. JOHNSTON is concentrating troops with which to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions from Gen. BRAGG are moving to reinforce JOHNSTON. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is known to have joined him.

Vicksburgh is still closely invested. The siege is progressing favorably.

The tone of the dispatches is represented to be such as to show that Gen. GRANT fears neither the enemy in his front nor in his rear. He will protect his lines at all hazards.

It is to be presumed that he did not know at the date of his telegrams whether or not he was to be reinforced.

This information inspires hope and confidence in the final success of the siege.

If it is a crime to communicate *reliable and the* latest intelligence from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, derived from a high official source, and that, too, of a character which "inspires increased hope and confidence in the final success of the siege," then I willingly admit that I have sinned against the light and superior knowledge of the "Acting Supervisor."

(Signed,) WASHINGTON AGENT
of the Associated Press.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The National Pickets Ten Miles Deep—Every Means of Approach Closely Guarded, &c.

The following dispatch is taken from the Richmond papers of the 11th inst.:

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, June 9.

Our scouts report the pickets around Vicksburgh as ten miles deep. Every means of approach is closely guarded. The greatest care and courage are required to reach Vicksburgh. Gen. GRANT communicates with the fleet by signals seen night and day, betokening movements it is thought. The firing of the enemy's mortars were heard at intervals of two seconds all night, and the firing was continued this morning. There is nothing from Port Hudson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Threatened Invasion of the State.

ORDER OF SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
June 9, 1863.

[Extract.]

ORDER—1. The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania West of Johnstown, and the Laurel Hill range of Mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont, in the State of Ohio.

Brig-Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOK is assigned to the command of this Department, Headquarters at Pittsburgh.

2. A departmental army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry, to be designated the Army Corps of the Monongahela, will be enrolled and organized in accordance with regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defence of public property within that department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war.

The company and field officers of the departmental corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President.

They will be armed, uniformed, equipped, and, while in active service, subsisted and supplied as other troops of the United States.

Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service at the rate authorized by law.

The Government will mount picked cavalry to the extent that horses can be furnished.

The Departmental corps will not be entitled to bounty, and cannot be paid until Congress makes an appropriation for that purpose.

3. Volunteers in the Departmental corps may, at their own request, be transferred, and mustered into the service for three years or during the war, and upon such transfer and muster they will be allowed the pay and bounty authorized by the Act of Congress to volunteers for three years or during the war.

Volunteers in the Departmental corps will remain subject to enrollment and draft for general service. The enlistment, recruiting and organizing of volunteers, for three years or during the war, is to be stimulated and encouraged, the officers to be appointed and commissioned by the Governors of the respective States.

The enlistments herein specified and transfers from the Departmental service to the three years' service, must be reported to the Provost-Marshal-General, in order that the respective States and Congressional Districts may receive appropriate credit under the Enrollment Act of Congress.

4. All the troops within the Department will be under the command of the General commanding the Department, with the usual Departmental Staff.

* * * * * * *

6. The operations against the enemy are not to be limited by the geographical lines of the Department, but may extend to adjacent territory, as in the judgment of the Commanding General may be expedient to resist or pursue the enemy.

Volunteer companies and regiments organized in places not within the Department of the Monongahela, may be attached for temporary service to the Army Corps of the Monongahela, and mustered into service upon special application and order of the War Department.

* * * * * * *

By order of the President.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ORDER OF MAJ.-GEN. COUCH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, CHAMBERSBURGH, June 12, 1863.

The undersigned assumes command of this Department. In view of the danger of the invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the Government, a new military Department has been made by direction of the War Department, embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and Laurel Hill range of mountains; Headquarters at Chambersburgh.

To prevent serious raids by the enemy it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry, to be designated the "Army Corps of the Susquehanna." They will all be enrolled and organized in accordance with the regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defence of the public and private property within this Department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war. The company and field officers of the Departmental corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President upon the recommendation of the General commanding. They will be armed, uniformed and equipped, and while in active service subsisted and supplied as active troops of the United States. When not required for active service to defend the Department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding General.

Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service, at the rate authorized by law. All able-bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be enrolled and received into this corps.

The volunteers for the State defence will receive no bounty, but will be paid the same as like service in the army of the United States, for the time they may be in actual service, as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for that purpose.

If volunteers belonging to this army corps desire, they can be transferred to the volunteer service for three years or during the war, when they will be entitled to all the bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress.

The General commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within his department to come forward promptly to perfect the company organizations under United States regulations, to wit: one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, 64 privates as the minimum and 82 as the maximum standard of each company.

The General commanding specially desires that citizens of this district, recently in the army, should volunteer for duty in this Army corps, thereby, from their experience, adding greatly to the efficiency of the force for immediate defensive operations; each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officers in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters, in order that they may be promptly furnished with transportation to the general rendezvous, which will be at Harrisburgh. Any person who will furnish forty or more men, who will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a captaincy.

Any person who will bring twenty-five or more men, under the above conditions, will be entitled to a First Lieutenancy, and every person who will bring fifteen or more men, under the same conditions to a Second Lieutenancy. On their arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments.

So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same locality will be put together in the regimental organizations.

For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburgh. The chiefs of the respective organizations will report accordingly.

(Signed) D. N. COUCH,
Major-General Commanding.

ORDER OF GEN. BROOKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE MONONGAHELA,
PITTSBURGH, June 11, 1863.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department.

The Staff of the Department will be announced in subsequent orders.

All communications for these headquarters will be directed to "Assistant Adjutant-General," Department of the Monongahela.

W. T. H. BROOK, Major-General.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Advices One Day Later by the George Washington.

An Order from Gen. Banks Regarding the New-York Steamers.

Additional List of Casualties at Port Hudson.

The United States mail steamship *George Washington*, from New-Orleans, on Sunday, the 6th, arrived at this port last evening, having made the passage from city to city in 6 days and 7 hours.

New-Orleans papers of the 7th instant, (one day later) received by the steamer *George Washington*, contain only the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 4, 1863.

From and after the 1st day of June, 1863, no steamer from New-York will be permitted to pass the Quarantine Station at New-Orleans without a special order from the Commanding-General, unless it be a mail ship or transporting stores for the Government. This regulation is made necessary by the continued refusal to transport the soldiers' mails, except upon inadmissible conditions, and it will be inexorably enforced. The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. G.

The papers contain no news from Port Hudson. We receive from our correspondent, however, an additional list of the casualties in the battle of the 27th of May.

Additional List of Casualties at Port Hudson.

NINETY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

James Murry, Co. G—hand.
Peter Conroy, Co. G—thigh.
Alvill Thornton, Co. G—finger amp.
J. H. Vanderpool, Co. H—mortally.
Serg. McCormick, Co. D—left temple.
C. Stickler, Co. I—arm apm.
Peter Johnson, Co. I—mortally.
J. W. Goodman, Co. D—right arm.
Serj. Grand, Co. A—both legs.
Serj. Geo. Chase, Co. E—thumb amputated.
Jas. Kane, Co. G—unknown.
Rich. M. Harmond, Co. G—forefinger.
John O'Connor, Co. A—hand.
Christian Christian, Co. A—breast.
D. D. Quackenbush, Co. G—breast.
M. Gafney, Co. G—right foot.
Jas. Donnelly, Co. F—scalp.
John Bartlott, Co. F—finger.
Jere. Price, Co. E—finger.
Wm. Devlin, Co. E—arm.
Wm. Allen, Co. A—hand.
Capt. John Cooke, Co. F—arm broken.
A. S. Bradford, Co. I—leg.
F. W. Parsons, Co. I—leg.
A. Trimball, Co. K—hand.
C. Wargay, Co. A—leg.
W. Sacksby, Co. K—leg am.
H. Lopic, Co. F—arm.
G. M. Davidson, Co. B—fing'r.
J. Busby, Co. C—hand.
P. Austin, Co. H—killed.
J. O. Henri, Co. E—killed.
Sgt. H. Hulme, Co. E—killed.
Geo. Childs, Co. C—killed.
J. McKeever, Co. B—killed.
E. Bell, Co. E—leg.
George Salisbury, Co. D—left arm.
Patrick Kief, Co. G—left leg.
Lyman Goodman, Co. I—abdomen.
H. A. Shook, Co. I—thigh.
John O'Brien, Co. G—bruised by falling tree.
John Goodrich, Co. F—right breast.
Maj. Geo. H. Stackhouse,—both legs.
Thos. Kennedy, Co. F—arm.
John Martin, Co. E—arm.
A. B. White, Co. D—forefinger.
Philip Gareny, Co. G—hand.
M. Fitzgerald, Co. E—two fingers.
M. Dorsey, Co. E—hand.
W. C. Fadden, Co. C—hand.
Richard Watson, Co. D—thigh.
James Parr, Co. G—foot.
F. Pelkey, Co. C—finger.
P. H. Cism, Co. K—finger.
J. Dash, Co. E—leg and hand.
John Cradin, Co. A—leg.
Edward Gill, Co. C—side.
Capt. J. G. McDermott, Co. C—leg.
Thos. Halsy, Co. D—foot.
Sergt. A. Smith, Co. I—dead.
James King, Co. G—unk'n.
Fred. Huncker, Co. E—unk.
Corp. J. Brown, Co. B—unk.
C. Marsh, Co. A—unknown.
Color Sergt. Edward Gill, Co. C—unknown.
Pat. Sullivan, Co. E—unk.
Sergt. L. Owen, Co. E—calf.
Sergt. H. Louper, Co. F—arm.
J. Blackman, Co. I—arm.
L. Richardson, Co. I—hand.
P. Snyder, Co. H—unk'n.

EIGHTH VERMONT.

John B. Shager, Co. A—leg.
John A. Ryder, Co. K—right knee.
J. A. Langmond, Co. A—right leg.
Corp. S. Serjeant, Co. A—bowels.
C. Staltman, Co. E—hip.
A. J. Keith, Co. C—elbow.
R. Morse, Co. C—wrist.
H. M. Foss, Co. B—elbow.
Wm. Silsby, Co. K—thigh.
G. W. Battles, Co. G—side.
—— Troiscoir, Co. H—l. foot.
Chas. Smith, Co. E—great toe.
Jos. Barclay, Co. B—finger.
Dan'l J. Carey, Co. B—r. arm.
Sam'l Guthrie, Co. C—leg.
Wm. Horn, Co. B—over eye.
Wm. L. Kinsley, Co. A—both legs and back.
Serg. Chas. A. McClusky, Co. F—right shoulder.
J. K. Robinson, Co. B—shoulder.
N. Shaye, Co. D—leg.
C. Collins, Co. C—shoulder.
L. A. Jenkins, Co. H—left breast.
D. D. Fairbanks, Co. K—left side.
N. Robey, Co. D—neck.
H. K. Page, Co. C—hand.
G. I. Bishop, Co. I—knee.
Moses Lurne, Co. K—breast.
Thos. H. Kennedy, Co. F—right foot.
Serg. A. Jenkins, Co. H—left breast.
Lyman B. Evans, Co. G—leg.
Henry H. Holt, Co. B—leg.
C. M. White, Co. H—shoulder.
Carlos J. Barnes, Co. B.
Paul Bassnett, Co. G.
Chas. D. Bordry, Co. C.

SEVENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

George W. Crocker, Co. A—breast.
D. E. Taylor, Co. H—elbow.
J. Greenfield, Co. K—ankle.
A. Snyder, Co. H—unkn'n.
—— Gotanda, Co. A—arm.
W. W. Wilson, Co. K—face.
Cor. Odo, Co. A—breast.
J. M. Palmer, Co. I—leg.
J. J. Hoffman, Co. E—arm, amputated.
D. Fenner, Co. D—knee.
Charles Stoll, Co. D—hand, amputated.
J. M. Coffmiler, Co. E—thigh
John M. Coffinger, Co. E—loin.
Simon Oakley, Co. J—unknown.
Daniel J. Huchinson, Co. F—ankle.
Alfred Runds, Co. E—bruise.
Orion Eddy, Co. H—foot.
D. B. Beebe, Co. H—hip.
J. Huntington, Co. G—side.
Chas. Sukey, Co. H—head.
G. A. Erhart, Co. E—knee.
Elliott Austin, Co. I—leg.
C. A. Hinman, Co. A—arm broken.
Jas. McCarty, Co. F—leg.
G. S. Warren, Co. B—leg.
H. Peckham, Co. I—side.
J. Sprague, Co. F—b'h legs.
Corp. C. Strong, Co. D—leg.
Patrick Dwyer, Co. B—leg.
C. H. Constant, Co. A—sh'ldr.
Harvey Clarke, Co. E—thigh.
W. Taylor, Co. B—foot.
W. H. Rich, Co. B—breast.
F. Hammond, Co. K—shoulder and leg.
A. C. Bassey, Co. B.
Eager Glibert, Co. H.
James McKilop, Co. D.
James C. Nickson, Co. I.
E. Bonner, Co. H.
F. Grant, Co. H.

EIGHTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Corp. D. V. Durgin, Co. B—leg.
Chas. Stalkman, Co. E—hip.
Steph. Mills, Co. F—legs.
N. F. Peterson, Co. A—side.
Pat. Dougherty, Co. K—side.
J. S. Stoughton, Co. I—hand to breast.
Bern. Reed, Co. H—hip.
Geo. W. Chosley, Co. I—foot.
Patrick Dowd, Co. H—arm.
Wm. H. Quinn, Co. A—foot.
Amos K. Capp, Co. B—wrist.
Ob. W. Smith, Co. B—arm amputated.
Jacob Demerel, Co. H—arm.
F. J. Morris, Co. A—hand.
Corp. J. W. Chesley, Co. I—foot.
Sergt. T. C. Clay, Co. H—groin.
J. H. Allen, Co. H—hand.
Sam. Glover, Co. H—arm.
Corp. Newell D. Morey, Co. E—foot.
Corp. Elmer D. Buell, Co. A—knee.
Luke Hull, Co. A—thigh.
Samuel T. Hanscom, Co. H.
J. H. Lovejoy, Co D—breast.
Lieut. Wm. Jones, Co. C—hand and hip.
Geo. A. Abbotts, Co. A—side and shoulder.
Corn. Crowley, Co. C—knee.
F. J. Landram, Co. B—leg amputated.
Lieut.-Col. O. W. Lull—kill'd
Capt. Geo. A. Flanders, Co. F—hand.
Lieut. E. B. Bell, Adj't—head
Geo. A. Doston, Co. B—head, mortally.
Wm. Valequet, Co. E—groin.
Jos. Lef, Co. K—arm brok'n.
Jos. Ficter, Co. E—hand.
Thos. Brennan, Co. K—leg.
Pat. Doherty, Co. K—hip.
Geo. Estis, Co. I—arm.
Thos. Flaverty, Co. C.
David Lawson, Co. I—thigh.
H. Chattle, Co. F—groin.
Geo. R. Dorr, Co. H—leg.
J. C. Hoyt, Co. F—side.
Dan. McNally, Co. C—hip.
J. Murphy, Co. B—hand.
Lieut. Jas. McLangley, Co. H.
John Fowler, Co. C—elbow.
Matt. Taffe, Co. C—shin.
Wm. Intire, Co. C—arm.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

Jas. Devlin, Co. F—left leg.
John Shannon, Co. G.
John Claspey, Co. I—right arm.
Wm. Boxbury, Co. D—head.
Ferdinand Rennels, Co. K—left hand.
John Smith, Co. E—scalp wound.
Rodolph Dethronaes,—right hand.
Francis Myers, Co. K—hand.
F. J. Armstrong, Co. F—thigh.
M. Gorson, Co. H—right hand.
Joseph Pitts, Co. D—cheek.
Bernard McGuire, Co. F—left breast.
T. Kearls, Co. G—left side.
C. S. Eldridge, Co. E—thigh.
Thomas Christie, Co. A—arm and side.
Wm. F. Cromie, Co. H—wrist.
Dennis Rogerson, Co. B—slight.
Adam Fredhoff, Co. A—hip, severe.
Patrick Faley, Co. F—shoulder-blade.
Sergt. John Cader, Co. K—back.
Michael Dorrity, Co. E—hand.
Wm. Bucksfair, Co. D—head.
Jacob Posner, Co. E—knee.
John Burke, Co. G—arm fractured.
James Murray, Co. C—knee, slight.
Thomas Hennessey, Co. E—right knee.
James Crugan, Co. F—chin and arm.
J. Shady, Co. A—thigh.
Ord. Serg. Hector Leares, Co I—shoulder.
Wm. Bayley, Co. A—right side.
Capt. Hazadom, Co. G—bruise.
John Gorn, Co. E—mortally.
R. Gellspir, Co. D—wrist.
F. Beer, Co. D—shoulder.
Jas. Pringle, Co. I—left leg.
Capt. Tileston, Co. K—head and shoulder.
John Mack, Co. D—right leg.
John Clos, Co. D—scalp w'd.
—— Waterfall, Co. A—left arm
Pat. Gormon, Co. D—hand.
Michael Norr, Co. D—ankle.
Albert Hall, Co. D—left a'kle.
John Schade, Co. A—left leg.
Sergt. John McGovern, Co. K—left leg.
Geo. Bell, Co. E—left knee.
Dennis Sherwood, Co. E—foot amputated.
Thomas Kells, Co. G—side.
Michael Taylor, Co. A—loin.
Henry McFaul, Co. F—lung.
Dennis Murphy, Co. G—finger amputated.
Sergt. Ed. Williams, Co. H—hand.
W. Crumrich, Co. H—wrist.
Jas. Fergherry, Co. D—shoulder.
Jermiah Bogan, Co. E—arm.
John Flaverty, Co. C—head.
Peter Currin, Co. I—arm.
Charles Ridler, Co. K.
Thos. Coolican, Co. I.

THIRTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS.

George H. Fish, Co. D—left foot.
Dennis White, Co. B—left forearm.
G. J. Wadden, Co. B.
J. B. Bullock, Co. H—shoulder.
Edmund Phillips—side, arm amputated.

FIRST MAINE BATTERY.

E. W. Huntley—groin.
John Kirby—both hands and bowels.
Philip Nock—killed.
Ezra W. Huntley—groin.
Peter Baker—groin.
Wm. Carge—knee.
Wm. Kenny—lung and leg.
H. W. Prescott—eye.
Corp. T. B. Curran—foot.

BAINBRIDGE BATTERY.

John Hart—hand amput'd.
D. Cantillee—leg amput'd.
John Mahoney—leg amp'd.
C. Crawley—knee.
Edward Bevans—leg amp.
Edward Joyce—amp. thigh.
Patrick Bournes—slight.
John A. Pigott—arm.
Andrew H. Sheldon—leg.
Albert A. Jones—arms.
John Fitzgerald——

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH NEW-YORK.

F. Beadear, Co. E—ankle.
B. Betrin, Co. K—leg amputated.
J. Schneider, Co. B—leg.
Fred. Potter, Co. B—leg.
L. Corcoran, Co. B—leg.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Seth C. Johnson, Co. K—finger shot off.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

John Davis, Co. K—head.
Morris Sullivan, Co. E—head.
Z. Hatchie, Co. F—leg and face.
Morris Murphy, Co. A—shoulder.
James Murray, Co. K—arm.
Robert Irwin, Co. K—side severe.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

John Lafferty, Co. E—dead.
Thomas McDonald, Co. K—left arm.
Charles Conklin, Co. A—left shoulder.
Wm. Waters, Co. I—both feet.
Timothy Garvin, Co. D.
John O'Gara, Co. C—head and left thigh.
James Hart, Co. C—seriously.
Andrew Galling, Co. H—hand.
George W. Deekley, Co. A—breast.
Sam Wilson, Co. B—head.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONNECTICUT.

J. Roch, Co. K—toe amp'd.
Adj. C. Strong—left leg.
S. H. Chapmann, Co. B—thigh
G. Connell, Co. D—finger amputated.
L. Williamson, Co. D—finger.

FIFTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS.

E. Whitney, Co. C—neck.
Chas. Hoffman, Co. I—neck.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONNECTICUT.

S. P. Cook, Co. E—left side.
Truman Foster, Co. H—head.
Lieut. D. M. Engworth, Co. H—left thigh.
Patrick Farley, Co. E—head.
John Sydenhand, Co. E—both hands.
Sergt. Miletus H. Canin, Co. E—hip.
S. P. Cook, Co. E—left side.
J. Weed, Jr., Co. E—left forearm.
G. H. Taylor, Co. E—finger.
Lieut. A. W. Convers, Co. C—thumb.
A. W. Wallace, Co. F—mortally.
P. McAuliff, Co. E—temple.
J. Dixon, Co. C—right hand.
Corp. Arrin Tuttle, Co. I—side and lung.
John Porus, Co. F—leg amputated.
W. Dalton, Co. F—heel.

THIRTEENTH CONNECTICUT.

J. W. Brown, Co. B—finger amputated.
Corp. Byron, Co. G—arm.
T. Moran, Co. G—finger amp.
T. Flannery, Co. B—thigh.
R. Hornby, Co. K—finger.
R. Visor, Co. D—hand.
Lieut. Louis Beckwith, Co. B—toe amputated.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

C. Werenzer, Co. K—foot.
Chas. A. Hutt, Co. I—leg.
P. Mugs, Co. G—finger amp.
Timothy Madden, Co. A.

THIRTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

J. J. Litterly, Co. E—killed.
J. Henry, Co. E—killed.
J. Harrington, Co. A—killed.
W. Knox, Co. B—killed.
Sgt. J. Brophey, Co. K—head.
Styles Couch, Co. B—hand.
J. McCraith, Co. K—groin.
H. Sampson, Co. K—bowels.

TWELFTH CONNECTICUT.

B. J. Featherston, Co. B—wrist.
L. Loring, Co. A—left breast.
Sergt. James Carley, Co. G—toe amputated.
Francis H. Lucas, Co. C—leg.
Henry J. Ruggles, Co. A—foot, toes amputated.
Wm. Smith, Co. B.
John Holland, Co. A—tibia and maleolus.
Edward Connor, Co. H—hand, arm and cheek.
Charles Edyette, Co. E—finger amputated.
W. H. Lane, Co. I—ankle.
Geo. Ferris, Co. I—leg.
Corp. J. V. Evarts, Co. F—leg.

TWELFTH MAINE.

Clark Seward, Co. C—finger amputated.
John Collins, Co. I—finger.
Callostin Davis, Co. H—arm.
Sergt. Deeter B. Brown, Co. G—back.
Leonard Briggs.
John Holland, Co. H—right shin.
Wm. R. Kneeland, Co. B—left calf.
Aaron Richardson, Co. E—abdomen.
D. Tournay, Co. K—mouth.
G. L. Watson, Co. G—abdom'n
L. Foote, Co. H—left thumb.
M. Kenniston, Co. E—thigh.
Andrew Williams, Co. I.
L. P. Gould, Co. B—back.
Lieut. L. Severance, Co. H—calf and right leg.
G. H. Libby, Co. A—hand amp
C. H. Thomas, Co. H—thigh.
M. H. Parker, Co. C—dead.
T. H. Tourney, Co. B—toe.
F. Adolphi, Co. I—left calf.

FOURTH WISCONSIN.

William Campbell, Co. F—shoulder.
Capt. Edwin R. Harvin—knee, severe.
Lieut. Allen W. Moniskey, Co. B—leg.
Jos Beckwith, Co. I—leg.
Wm. F. Fee, Co. D—leg.
Wm. Storms, Co. F—hand.
Stephen G. Reynolds, Co. D—arm amputated.
Serg. E. Donaldson, Co. E.
Henry Crane, Co. B—arm amputated.
James Tomletot, Co. H—knee
C. S. Packard, Co. D—arm, severe.
E. C. Buttel, Co. F—ear and leg.
G. P. Crandall, Co. F—leg.
J. F. Chappel, Co. B—breast and hand.
Abram Coppers, Co. H—leg amputated.
Jos. Bower, Co. H—leg.
Corp. R. S. Chase, Co. D—shoulder.
Col. Bean—killed.
Serg. John Shearer, Co. B—stomach.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Capt. J. B. Hubbard, A. A. G., Gen. Weitzel's Staff—killed.
Lieut. S. A. Wrotnowski, Vol. Aid-de-Camp and Engineer to Gen. Weitzel—killed.
Lieut. G. C. Pierce, Aid-de-Camp of Col. Payne's Staff—right arm.

SECOND RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY.

George F. Ipson, Co. A—pelvis.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

W. Coons—killed.
Henry Poltz, Co. G—side.
A. F. Irvin, Co. B—wrist.
Jos. Patteson, Co. C—fin'r.
Corp. Geo. Maurice, Co. A—finger amputated.
Al'n Pearsall, Co. D—head.
Corp. Edw. Pettinger, Co. H—thigh.
Serg. John L. Jennings, Co. D—thigh.
Edw. McGraw, Co. H—finger and wrist
Thos. McCauley, Co. F—leg
Silas W. Peary, Co. A—hand.
Robt. McCracken, Co. E—calf.
Pat'k O'Brien—Co. B—leg.
Thos. McCarthy, Co. B—leg and arm.
John Bollinger, Co. G—hand.
Corp. Jacob Sayendorph, Co. A—two fingers amp.
Peter Miller Co. H—skull.
Serg. Wm. H. Sparrburgh, Co. C—ankle, arm and thigh.
Edward Vail, Co. I—left arm.

[Advertisement.]

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"How to Train up a Child," by Rev. H. W. BEECHER; Trying Times for the Young; The Basis of all Training; Birth Stamps the Man; Poets, Artists and Speakers; Dispositions Inherited; Mind depends on Body; How Men are Measured; Orators; Human Responsibility; Free Agency; Parents should Study Children; All the Faculties Good; Radical Mistakes; Choice of Vocation; Sacredness of Parentage. In June No. *Phrenological Journal.* Only 10c., worth $1. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 303 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—Maj. Thomas Farmer, U. S. A.; Maj. Shuttleworth, U. S. A.; Frank W. Reynolds, S. L. Spear, W. W. Blossom, J. A. Mitchell, W. J. Thacher, Austin Kimball, A. Marsh, S. Picard, G. David, Mrs. Haydel, four children and servant, S. L. Merriam, C. P. Sargent, Mr. Closman and lady, Miss Smith, L. Mayer, Mrs. M. A. Johnson, H. Pecker and lady, R. P. McMasters, Mrs. Murdock, W. Dayton, J. Arown, Mrs. E. Stewart, John S. Engell, F. May, Mr. Vignonet and three children, P. D. Mayer, Miss J. Bromley, G. A. Guldan and lady, Mrs. Dorothy and two children, Mr. Newman, Mr. Englander, Mrs. E. C. Slade, Mrs. Guttiery, and 34 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Capt. S. O. Pierce, 3d New-York Cavalry; Capt. B. W. Richardson, 81st New-York Volunteers; Capt. W. R. Linn, 158th New-York Volunteers; Capt. H. W. Hardesty, U. S. A.; Lieuts. G. O. Smith, 81st New-York, and A. Adams, 1st N. C., L. Baer and child, Mrs. Shelia, C. J. Michal, Wm. A. Mead, G. S. Campbell, W. P. Derby, E. A. Fenton, A. Cohn, L. Simons, Mr. Guger, G. M. Bell, E. F. Everett, B. H. Morgan, and 45 in the steerage.

In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Hood, Mr. Gray, Capt. Beers, Mr. Coulson, Mr. McCullum, Mr. Bushell.

In Br. steamship Melbourne, from Liverpool.—Rev. M. de Tarlatina, Rev. M. A. Calander, Rev. G. Bandaudlle, Rev. F. O'Connor, Rev. F. Hennesy, G. Reneldi.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises.. 3 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 25 | Gov. Island... 7 14 | Hell Gate.. 8 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamships America, Faury, San Juan de Nicaragua, M. O. Roberts; Illinois, Jonas, New-Orleans, H. Tyler; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans, J. A. Rayner.

Steamers Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Hand.

Ship Donan, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Bay State, (Br.,) Kent, Ship Island, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Reformer, (Aust.,) Medarich, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Rose, (Br.,) Piper, Jersey, John Jackson; Dove, (Norw.,) Johnson, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Bull, (Br.,) Crowell, Rouen, Boyd & Hincken; John Freeman, Crowell, Halifax, J. Norman Harvey; Conquest, (Br.) Minnup, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Empire, Brown, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Anna Sheppard, Tooker, Van Brunt & Slaght; Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Graham, (Br.,) Graham, St. Johns, N. F., S. S. Dealey; Lyda Budd, Budd, Wilmington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Mayflower, Ray, Milbridge, John Boynton's Son; Geo. Washington, Peck, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Sarah, Beman, Philadelphia, Ferguson & Wood; Greenwood, Baylis, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah L., Wade, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co; Wampousa, Middleton, Frederica, Del.; Theodad Platt, Brown, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Moderator, Letts, Washington, L. D. Platt; Eveline, (Br.) Higgs, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Barbara, (Br.,) La Blanc, St. Johns, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Belus, (Br.,) Delauer, Jersey, J. C. McArthur.

Sloop Suffolk, Rayner, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool May 29, and Queenstown May 30, at 8.40 P. M., with mdse. and 564 passengers to J. G. Dale. 7th inst., lat. 49, lon. 41 40, passed an iceberg. May 29, off the Skerries, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 54 hours, with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 12th inst., passed schr. Ben Butler, hence for Newbern, going in over the bar.

Steamship Melbourne, (Br.,) Benson, Liverpool May 25, and Queenstown 27th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse and 501 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had three deaths on the passage. 9th inst., lat. 42 10, lon. 57 10, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool 6th inst.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 6 ds. and 7 hours, with mdse., mails and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 12th inst., at 6½ A. M., 15 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Eagle, bound S.; 5½ P. M., 120 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbus, bound S. The G. W. made the passage in the quick time of 6 days and 7 hours, from city to city.

Fr. gunboat Catinet, Le Fabre, Halifax, N. S., 72 hours.

U. S. transport Expounder, Beering, Beaufort, N. C., 46 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Sonora, Commander T. H. Stevens, Key West 6th inst.

Steamer J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Ship Lizzie Homans, (of Liverpool,) Draper, from Liverpool April 30, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. May 25, lat. 43 03, lon. 47 15, passed a very large iceberg and some large pieces. 26th, in lat. 42 33, lon. 48, passed two large icebergs.

Ship Carrier Dove, Jackson, Liverpool May 2, with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship B. S. Kimball, Dearborn, Liverpool May 9th, with mdse. and 653 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Was 3 days in the channel with westerly gales; 20 days from lon. 45, with light westerly winds, calms, and very thick and rainy weather. Had four deaths and two births. May 30, lat. 40 48, lon. 49 30, passed a very large iceberg.

Ship Ramsay, (of Liverpool,) White, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. to McAndrew & Wann. Been 16 ds. W. of the Banks with strong S. W. and N. W. winds. Lat. 46, lon. 44 to 49, saw large quantities of ice.

Bark Express, (Pruss.,) Unruh, Antwerp 63 ds., with mdse. and passengers to order. Had very heavy weather, split and lost sails, etc.

Bark Wye, (of Sunderland,) Mason, Sunderland 70 ds., with coal to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong W. and N. W. gales the entire passage. 6th inst., lat. 40, lon. 79, passed ship Minnehaha, hence for Londonderry.

Brig Avondale, (of Tremont,) Dix, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with schr. Georgie Deering, for Portland.

Brig L. M. Arnold, Atkins, Lingau, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Forest Dove, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Young Dorchester, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) McDermand, Arroyo, P. R., and Salinas, P. R., May 26, with sugar, etc., to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Clara D. Robbins, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robbins, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Bathurst, W. C. A., 21 ds., in ballast to J. W. Mott. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Shenandoah, Nash, Elizabethport, for Boston, with coal.

Schr. George W. Snow, Glover, Elizabethport, for Boston, with coal.

Schr. Dr. Rogers, Eaton, Elizabethport for Boston, coal.

Schr. Melrose, Nutter, Elizabethport, for Boston, coal.

Schr. J. V. Troop, Clark, Arroyo, P. R., May 25, with molasses to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Johanna Ward, Lindsey, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to D. Cobden Murray.

Schr. R. Clyde, Golden, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Brave, Newton, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to D. Cobden Murray.

Schr. Excelsior, Delap, Cardenas via Long Island Sound 14 ds., with molasses to David Starr.

Schr. E. Sheddon, White, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Grace Gridler, Clark, Boston, with empty barrels.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Haddam, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Eclipse, ——, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. S. T. King, McGregor, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber for Hackensack, N. J.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kenny, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hurd, Pierce, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Camilla, Appleby, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to J. Boynton & Son. 10th inst., South Shore bearing N. 20 miles, passed schr. A. E. Willard, from Machias for Bermuda.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelly, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hamilton, Stonington.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Stonington.

Schr. Alexandria, Howes, Providence.

Schr. Canova, Fullerton, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to J. E. Eaton.

Schr. Belle, Bulger, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Zicave, Murch, St. Andrews, N. B., 10 ds., with hacmetac to master.

Schr. New Rock, Hodson, St. Andrews, N. B., 9 ds., with hecmetac to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Presto, Larrabee, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ocean, Mitchell, St. George with stone.

Schr. Helen, Carroll, Vinalhaven, with stone.

Schr. Rosannah Rose, Burgess, Stamford, Conn.

Schr. San Juan, Brackett, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Charles D. Hallett, Jones, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Morris, Sterling, Portland, Me., with copper ore for Bergen Point.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence.

BELOW—1 ship unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Northern Light, for Aspinwall; Morning Star, for New-Orleans; Hammonia, (Hamb.,) for Hamburgh; Edinburgh, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, from Newport, R. I., and the U. S. schr. America, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 13.—Arr. ship Henrietta Marcy, Liverpool; brig A. F. Larrabee, Cardenas.

Spoken, &c.

Montebello—ship, from St. John, N. B., for London, May 28, lat. 42 58, lon. 61 40.

Newton—bark, from Sunderland for Philadelphia, 3d inst., lat. 42 57, lon. 61 40.

C. M. Cothridge—fishing schr., 5th inst., lat. 42 44, lon. 63 11.

Newton—bark, from Sunderland for Philadelphia, 11th inst., 30 miles S. of Block Island.

Orient—ship, hence for Liverpool, May 27, lat. 40 10, lon. 46 30.

Princess Royal—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Philadelphia for Havre, May 31, lat. 40 39, lon. 51 52.

Fidelia—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, May 29, lat. 40 39, lon. 48 20.

James R. Keeley—ship, from London for New-York, 1st inst., lat. 43 57, lon. 55 13.

Agnes—ship, from Londonderry for New-York, 6th inst., lat. 44 07, lon. 62 07.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 26, Br. brigs Mariner, for New-York, ldg.; Aurora, for do., do.